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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Washington Expects Arms Cut

Success Comes on Reparations

Geneva Ignores Hoover Idea

France Denies Women a Vote

Rockefeller Says Don't Worry

Hudson, Mass., Returns a P. O.

Olympiad Will Be de Luxe

WASHINGTON holds to its faith that reductions in both armies and navies can yet be worked out from Geneva. This is implied in Secretary of State Stimson's comment on a message from Acting Premier Stanley Baldwin that Britain desires to associate itself with the Hoover arms cut plan under certain conditions. Mr. Baldwin outlines the naval cuts Britain would favor. Washington will study the proposal on the basis that navies as well as armies will come up later for consideration at Geneva. With the Hoover specified cut being evaded at this session of the conference, America feels that the proposal nevertheless has had immense weight—that statesmen will return to Geneva for the winter session in a receptive mood.

¶ Joy bursts all bounds at Lausanne. The burden of the world crisis appears for the moment to have rolled away. Reparations and all the grief they entail are settled completely on a basis of compromise. "It is finished!" shouts French Premier Edouard Herriot as he leaps down the stairs. He shows how utterly complete is the new French-German accord—he seizes a French girl and a German girl and brands each with an equal and historically unforgettable kiss.

¶ Geneva studies Sir John Simon's draft with which he hopes to close the present session of the Disarmament Conference. The Simon proposal commits the conference to the idea of arms reduction but ignores President Hoover's one-third reduction plea. The smaller powers pledge their support to the specific Hoover demand, but the big powers seem to feel that, for the painful present, they must keep all their popguns in their pockets. Today, the big ones intimate, a nation must rely on a full armament for a sense of security. But why, with their sweet sense of security, are the nations with the biggest battle-axes forever writhing in the biggest scares?

¶ France sees the new Radical Senate refuse to give the ballot to women. The debate reveals the claims that women must be trained in civil rights before asking political ones, and that women voters would be unduly subjected to clerical influence. Spain has recently won female suffrage after surmounting these same stock objections. In any nation a certain rule holds true about the vote for women in general—the vote comes whenever women in general get out and go after it.

¶ Mr. John D. Rockefeller gives the world the benefit of his 93 years of impressions of men and things. As a successful survivor of seven major depressions he offers expert opinion that worry is without a redeeming feature—it can neither divert nor assuage. His long experience supplies him with a knowledge of prosperity that makes him believe it will come back to the nations—it always has.

¶ Uruguay makes denial through its Chargé d'Affaires at Washington that it is a center of Communism in South America. Admittedly, Communist agents did their best to muddle matters in the lively little Republic, but the fact is stressed that they have vanished. The men from Moscow were driven out, not by bayonets but by their own failure—the seed they sowed just wouldn't take root in the thinking of harassed but wide-awake Uruguayans.

¶ Hudson, Mass., asks Washington to hold up the $85,000 post office building allotted to it. The Taxpayers' Association is willing for the prim, proud town to get along with outgrown postal facilities in the interests of national economy. Hudson knows its self-sacrificing example will prove infectious; that other towns will push back their post offices too. Thus there will be mountains of meaning in the words when the Federal Government says to Hudson, Thanks a lot—Thanks many a corner lot and the flock of big buildings a troubled Treasury was obliged to supply.

¶ Los Angeles completes its astonishingly thorough preparations for the mighty spectacle of the Xth Olympiad. Athletes from the world over will be housed and fed as though at home. Sports-loving Americans may enable even so costly a show to pay for itself out of its revenues. Radio rights, it is said, are about to be sold for perhaps $100,000, so that millions who can't attend in person can see all that goes on. This isn't to argue that anybody sees through his ears, of course—for of course what he sees through is his thinking.

New Chinese Bureau Taps Public Opinion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Nanking

THE executive yuan of the Nationalist Government has decided to establish so-called "Peoples' Opinion Bureaus" in cities with more than 200,000 population. Each bureau will have 15 members.

A census is being conducted in all cities at present, and after they have been completed the bureaus will be officially established. The members will study the criticisms submitted by the people concerning local and national problems and will transfer them to the central authorities for further consideration and action.

Tokyo Reports China Seeking Soviet Treaty

New Alliance Said to Be Against Recognition of Japan in Manchuria

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, July 8 — The Government is attaching considerable importance to reports from Moscow and Nanking that China and Russia are preparing to resume diplomatic relations and are to sign a mutual nonaggression treaty.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Mr. Koki Hirota, Japanese Ambassador to Russia, saw Mr. Leo Karakhan, Assistant Commissar of the Foreign Office, following reports in the Soviet press that Mr. Wang Tseng-sze, Chinese representative at Moscow, visited the chief of the Far Eastern division of the Soviet Foreign Office to discuss such an agreement, and asked for confirmation.

Mr. Karakhan replied that the reports were correct but that the Sino-Soviet conversations have been so far merely informal. In commenting on the situation, the spokesman said it is possible that a Sino-Soviet rapprochement will be completed and a non-aggression treaty signed soon.

Asked regarding reports from Nanking that China will make non-recognition of Manchukuo by Russia conditional to the Sino-Soviet agreement, the spokesman said such was entirely possible, but that any agreement on this point naturally would be secret. The spokesman recalled the Li-Lobanoff secret treaty between Russia and China before the Russo-Japanese war, admitting the possibility that history may repeat itself. He said Russia probably would demand a lessening of Nanking's pressure on the Chinese Communist Party as its half of any secret agreement.

This connection, he admitted, would make it difficult for Mr. Chiang Kai-shek to consider any cooperation with the Chinese Communists, but recalled that Gen. Wang Ching-wei, who is gaining increasing power in Nanking, always sympathized with Moscow and advocated Sino-Soviet coöperation.

Asked if such a trend of events would not eventually cause a new Russo-Japanese war, the spokesman refused to commit himself.

Diplomatic observers believe China is losing hope of any active assistance from Washington or Europe and hence is seeking support from Moscow, as it must have support from some great power against Japan. It is recalled that Mr. Sun Yat-sen accepted Soviet assistance only after the other powers had rejected his overtures.

The Li-Lobanoff treaty referred to above was signed in 1896, when Li Hung-chang, the famous Chinese diplomatist, having been appointed to represent China at the coronation of Czar Nicholas II, seized the opportunity to arrange a 15-year secret treaty of alliance with Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Foreign Minister. The treaty was aimed at Japan and declared that if the latter should pursue an aggressive policy in China, Korea or Manchuria, the contracting parties should support each other.

Japanese in Manchuria Resist Fresh Uprisings

HARBIN, Manchuria, July 8 (AP)—Anti-government troops along the Sungari River have seized seven steamers, including the first-class passenger boat Harbin, and the situation has become so serious Japanese authorities have suspended all shipping beyond Titatize, 60 miles from here, where an armed patrol boat is stationed.

The anti-government forces also have captured the Chinese Eastern Railway station at Handaoheize, blasting their way into the town with machine guns. The situation among the native population, which is largely Russian, is critical. All communication between Handaoheize and Harbin has been cut off.

In the Harbin district, Chinese bandits are becoming bolder, looting, murdering and kidnaping. The Japanese are employing former officers of the Russian Army to assist in the suppression of bandit forces which number many thousands.

PEIPING, China, July 8 (AP)—Martial law was declared today in Paotingfu, 80 miles southwest of here, as a result of a clash between students and police during which six students and four police were killed.

The riot was the climax of two weeks of disorder which began when a group of 60 students seized their school and ousted a new director.

Marketable Use of 'Rubbish' To Decide Industrial Future Of South Wales Coal Fields

Huge 'Tip' Piled Up at Bargoed From Operations in Shaft 2000 Feet Deep—Shall Section Revert to Forests and Small Farms?

How to end the world slump? South Wales, where the decline of the coal industry has brought about an unprecedented situation, is one of the "key" districts in the process of world recovery.

The following is the second of four articles describing the conditions in that area and showing what is being done there and what it is hoped to do to bring back prosperity.

By GODFREY LIAS

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARGOED, South Wales—In this little mining town an object lesson in modern marketing is exemplified.

There are two coal pits at Bargoed. The main one has a shaft almost 2000 feet deep—nearly twice as far into the earth as the Empire State Building in New York towers above it.

The cages, or elevators, at Bargoed do the trip from top to bottom, or from bottom to top in 50 seconds. A further 10 seconds is occupied in emptying and reloading the cages. Each cage has two decks; each deck carries two trams; each tram carries about 30 hundredweight of coal.

Thus in one hour some 350 tons of material can be brought to the surface.

Of course, by no means all that comes out of a coal mine is coal. Hence, from the pit runs an endless ropeway to the "tip." Along this ropeway creeps a constant succession of buckets each filled with the rubbish from the mine. At the rate, probably, of one a minute they drop their loads at the top of the gray, man-made hill and come insatiably back for more.

That hill at Bargoed is growing upward at the rate of 16 feet a year. I did not measure it, but it is already at least 300 feet high. Guessing conservatively again, one might put its width at not less than 500 feet and its length about a quarter of a mile. It is by no manner of means the largest "tip" in South Wales.

At present no use has been found for the rubbish on these tips. The man who discovers a means of turning the coal tips to account will change the whole industrial future of South Wales—and many other parts of the world.

When the coal is brought to the surface an automatic conveyor takes it to be "screened" or sorted. The large coal goes direct to market after the rubbish has been taken out by hand. The small coal goes to a "washery," where differences in specific gravity enable the coal to be separated from the rubbish.

The smallest coal of all is washed in oil, then the oil is separated to be

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BEER THREAT SEEMS ROUTED FROM SENATE

Both Wets and Drys Balk at 4 P. C. Rider to Home Loan Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 8—With wet Democrats as well as drys of both parties in the Senate firmly opposed to the attempt to legalize beer by a rider to the home loan bank bill, the beer mirage bill which has hovered over the Senate for a week appeared today to be thoroughly dispelled.

Senator Hiram Bingham (R.) of Connecticut, author of the beer rider, remains determined to press for a vote now expected to come either Saturday or Monday, but wet Republicans and a few others who see in the move an opportunity to embarrass the Democrats constitute the only considerable group now in its favor.

Although the Senate yesterday was supposedly discussing the home loan bill itself, the beer issue was injected early in the afternoon and for several hours thereafter was hotly debated.

Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia said that his vote on any prohibition question would be governed by his oath and obligations to the State of Virginia and that it could not "be touched by any frenzied political assembly anywhere on earth."

What had aroused Senator Glass was Senator Bingham's efforts to make it appear that any Democrat voting against his 4 per cent beer rider would be repudiating his party's commitment.

Word from the White House indicated that President Hoover had no sympathy with Senator Bingham's method of winning votes for the banking bill by baiting it with beer to attract wet Democrats. The indication came in the form of word from Mr. James R. Garfield who prepared the original draft of the Republican platform and who was chairman of the resolutions committee at the Republican convention.

After a private conference with the President, Mr. Garfield declared there was "nothing in the party platform which contemplates a modification of the Volstead Act" and added that Senator Bingham's efforts to secure a vote on 4 per cent beer were "beyond the pale of the party's charter as adopted at Chicago."

This statement was generally accepted as leaving no doubt as to the President's opposition to the beer move.

The most significant point in the debate came when Senator Millard E. Tydings (D.) of Maryland, who has long done everything in his power to secure both modification of the Volstead Act and repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, protested against being forced to vote on beer as part of a bank bill to which he said he was opposed.

Worker's Rights Upheld by Court

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 8 (AP)—A man's right to labor in any occupation for which he is fit, is valuable and should not be taken away or limited by injunction, the Minnesota Supreme Court ruled today.

Employed by the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Delvin Bertelsen resigned and went to work for a rival concern. Standard sought to enjoin him from taking the new job, claiming it had lost customers to its competitor by Mr. Bertelsen's shift.

The Supreme Court concurred in the Renville District Court's finding against the plaintiff.

LIGHT COMPANY DIVIDENDS ARE HIT IN PETITION

Lower Cambridge Rates Sought in the Plea of 25 Consumers

Dividends of the Cambridge Electric Light Company have mounted to speculative proportions, according to Mr. Wallace H. Walker, secretary of the Public Franchise League of Boston. Mr. Walker is to urge a petition of 25 consumers for reductions in the rates of the company, to be heard July 12 by the Department of Public Utilities.

This company is not, according to Mr. Walker, as high in its charges as the majority of state utility companies, but an analysis of its financial conditions presents, he said, a fair cross-section of the general picture.

The company has, he continued, a par plus premium valuation of about $2,338,000 upon which it earned $991,274. These earnings represent 63 per cent on the par value of the stock and 42 per cent on the par plus premium value of the securities.

Such profits violate the legal concept of a public utility, he said. Owners who have invested in business dedicated to the public service must recognize that they are on a different status than owners of private businesses. They cannot expect either high or speculative dividends, for their obligations limit them to only a fair or reasonable profit.

The issue invariably reduces itself to a dispute over the rate base, according to an official of the department of utilities. While Massachusetts attempts to adjudicate rate disputes in the electric power and light field on the basis of "prudent investment," the utility companies generally invoke the "reproduction" standard. This standard is in effect generally throughout the United States and implies that utilities are entitled to a fair return under the Federal Constitution on their property, evaluated on the basis of how much it would cost at any present time to reproduce it.

Utility companies have and are apt to invoke the federal courts when Massachusetts has decided a case on the "prudent investment" basis against them, the department declared.

Both Mr. Walker and the department official declared the "reproduction" basis vague and vacillating, reducing rate-fixing to more or less of a guessing contest. Mr. Walker, however, cited instances in which companies had accepted the decisions based on "prudent investment." He likewise estimated the profits of the Cambridge Company to have been 18 per cent even on "reproduction" measurements.

Present exorbitant dividends, passing to shareholders in the utilities, should be prohibited, according to Mr. Walker. He would do this by reducing rates in order that the public, the theoretical beneficiaries, should become the true beneficiaries. Concessions granted to utilities by the State as well as the integral rôle of utilities in the public set-up, dictates that profits above a fair return be turned back to the people, he said.

"While 8 per cent on the par plus premium value of a company's stock would represent a fair return it might be," he contended, "more practical to retain private incentive for higher returns by the provision that all earnings above 6 per cent be split with the consumer."

He urged that action be taken to restore to the people of Massachusetts complete and unquestioned control over the electric light and power utilities, which are, in his opinion, exacting from the people throughout the Commonwealth profits "never before permitted or intended by our laws."

SENATE FAILS TO TAKE ACTION ON RELIEF BILL

Democrats in Conference Unable to Decide to Support Garner

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 8 — The $2,122,000,000 relief bill, over which President Hoover and Speaker John N. Garner (D.) of Texas are at odds, did not have such an easy time today in the Senate as it did when it was passed by the House yesterday by a vote of 202 to 157.

The Democrats in the Senate after a two-hour conference failed to decide whether to support Mr. Garner in fighting for the bill providing for federal loans to private individuals, a provision to which President Hoover is unalterably opposed. The conference will be continued tomorrow.

Democratic senators were called into conference today after several of them had made it known that they disapprove of the plan to open Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds to "any person when in the opinion of the board of directors of the corporation such person is unable to obtain funds upon reasonable terms through banking channels, provided he can give adequate security and intends to use the money to finance agriculture, commerce, industry, housing or to relieve unemployment in any way."

President Hoover has held that the organization is not adequate to handle such a banking business and neither would the $1,500,000,000 fund provided under the act be sufficient to cover all the loans that would be asked for. He thinks borrowers should be limited to corporate enterprises.

Advocates of the bill, on the other hand, base their defense on their desire to do something for small business rather than large corporations. While they admit that the loans would not add immediately to the purchasing power of consumers the funds would keep many employed who might otherwise be laid off by private businesses in the red, sponsors of the provision believe.

After three hours debate on the conference report yesterday the House voted to accept it. Although a number of Republicans joined with the Democrats in voting for the measure, there was small likelihood that a two-thirds majority could be mustered to overrule the veto promised by the President in case the Senate also approves the measure.

There were 43 Democrats and 34 Republicans absent when the vote was taken. Democratic leaders said with the 43 members of the party back they could pass the bill over the President's veto. They failed, however, to take into consideration also that the Republicans would have some of their absentees back in time for the second vote.

World Fliers Quit Attempt At New Record

MOSCOW, July 8 (AP)—Mr. James Mattern and Capt. Bennett Griffin, American round-the-world fliers, were forced down yesterday near Borisov, 50 miles from Minsk, Russia, near the Polish border, when the controls of their plane ceased to work properly, according to reports to the Tass agency.

The plane was wrecked, the reports said, and the airmen, who were practically unhurt, abandoned the flight. The report continued that they were forced down about 4 a. m. yesterday, eight hours after they left Berlin. In that time they had apparently covered more than half the 950 miles between Berlin and Moscow.

Borisov is considerably south of the most direct air line between the two cities, however, and the opinion here was that they were drawn out of their course by the improperly functioning controls.

The flight was already more than 24 hours behind the record of Mr. Wiley Post and Mr. Harold Gatty and the prospect of beating the latters' time had been completely wiped out.

The aviators, it is reported, mistook the lights of Borisov for Moscow and selected a peat bog as the best available landing, though it proved not good enough to prevent serious damage to the plane. They started for Moscow by train this morning.

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THINGS PRESENT

If you missed Mr. Abbot's recent radio address from Chicago on the wet and dry situation, you can read it today in his "Watching the World Go By" on the Editorial page.

The picnic season is here, so don't miss some timely hints on the Household Arts, Crafts, Cuisine page.

Were you ever bored by music which you understood to be great? So was William Lyon Phelps. Read what he did about it on the Home Forum ("Listening to Music").

AND THINGS TO COME

Refresh your knowledge of the week's events by perusing the map, "World News of the Week at a Glance," tomorrow.

Saturday's regular feature pages include: Educational; News of Music, Arts, and the Theater; Book Reviews and Literary News; Interior Decoration and Antiques; Home Building, Gardens, Architecture.

REPARATIONS SETTLEMENT MADE AT LAUSANNE BY FRANCO-GERMAN ACCORD

Reparations End In Dramatic Cut

By the Associated Press

LAUSANNE agreement established Germany's final reparations payment at $750,000,000.

Reparations debt was originally capitalized at $64,000,000,000.

First reparations committee in 1921 pared it down to $31,500,000,000.

Dawes Committee in 1924 scaled down payments to $595,000,000 a year.

Young Plan in 1929 subtracted another $6,000,000,000 from the total and spread payments over 60 years for total of $26,500,000,000.

The new agreement came as a result of the world economic crisis culminating in President Hoover's moratorium postponing all intergovernmental debt payments for one year.

DISARMAMENT HOPE RETAINED BY AMERICANS

Agreement With British and French Spokesmen Expected Soon

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, July 8 — A working agreement between Britain and the United States on the disarmament treaty with a good chance of bringing in France appeared today to cap the climax of the reparations settlement as Mr. Norman Davis and Mr. Allen W. Dulles of the American negotiators spent several hours with Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Sir John Simon and Mr. Neville Chamberlain of the British delegation at Lausanne.

The American delegates announced they were seeking complete accord on the fundamentals of disarmament, first, on "the principle" of the Hoover plan and then on all outstanding issues.

The agreement which the Americans believe already achieved with Britain would render possible completion of the treaty by the mere process of careful drafting when the conference reconvenes within the next six months.

Divergences between the British case as presented by Mr. Stanley Baldwin and the Hoover proposals are minimized by the negotiators. They do not expect British acceptance lock, stock and barrel, but they are certain the two positions can be harmonized.

Encouraged by Reception

The British reception of the American proposal has greatly encouraged Washington's representatives that the field of agreement is already great and after Lausanne's magnificent encouragement to international effort they expect next week at Geneva to be almost equally momentous.

While smaller nations continued to pledge in the general commission of the Disarmament Conference today their support to the Hoover proposals, Sir John Simon distributed his draft of the declaration by which the conference hopes to close the present phase and take a recess of several months.

The American delegation found Sir John's document more palatable

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Locksmith Helps Get Ship's Gold

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—Mr. Charles M. Courtney, president of the American Association of Master Locksmiths, returned in the Bremen yesterday and stripped some of the mystery from his trip abroad. He furnished instructions which enabled divers to open two safes in the sunken steamer Egypt and himself opened a safe for the Hohenzollern family at Kiel, Ger.

He also has been engaged to help in a plan for raising the stern of the Lusitania to salvage huge sums of gold from it. When Mr. Courtney sailed a month ago his destination was a secret to himself. He said he was met at Bremen by an engineer who received instruction from him for opening the two safes in the Egypt.

Members of the Hohenzollern family called him to Kiel to open a safe in the palace of the late Prince Heinrich. None but the Prince knew the combination, and the safe had been buried since 1918 beneath rubbish in the palace basement. Mr. Courtney agreed to open the safe only in the presence of police and government officials.

VERMONT CUTS COSTS MORE THAN $1,000,000

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 8 (AP)—Gov. Stanley C. Wilson announced yesterday total expenditures for operation of the Vermont state government during the fiscal year ended June 30 were $1,068,193 below the preceding year.

"This is the first time in more than 30 years that any decrease in the cost of government has been shown by a succeeding year over its predecessor," Governor Wilson said.

Payments to Be Superseded by Issue of Bonds by Berlin Government to Amount of About $750,000,000

'WAR GUILT LIE' QUASHED BY NEW TYPE OF AGREEMENT

Paris Feels That It Has Given Up No Fundamental Policy—Powers Think Way Out of World Crisis Has Been Found

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUSANNE, Switz., July 8 — The reparations question is settled.

"It is finished! It is finished"! cried the French Premier, M. Edouard Herriot, running down the Beau Rivage Hotel staircase after a long morning's work had banished the specter of German reparations and given the world a financial pact and a Franco-German accord it has been so eagerly awaiting.

Joy and relief run high today in Lausanne. It is as if the whole burden of the world crisis had for the moment rolled away and a new vision of better days coming had been revealed to weary statesmen. Reparations and their political background have been settled on a complete basis of compromise. Germany will issue bonds to the extent of 3,000,000,000 marks at par, or approximately $750,000,000.

The bonds will be put on the markets when their value reaches 90 per cent, therefore Germany's actual payment amounts to 2,700,000,000 marks. Thus the bridge between the final claims of France and Germany has been satisfactorily erected. Both get the amount they have been demanding.

Brief Convention Drafted

As regards the political background and the "war guilt" clause which Germans wished obliterated the preamble of the Lausanne convention explains that this agreement completely replaces all previous agreements.

The past with all its trouble-making references to war guilt has "closed the door" in its face. Germany feels the "war guilt lie" has been buried. France is convinced it has given up no essential political fundamental. Now conclusion of the conference and final plenary sessions are mere physical tasks. Perhaps late tonight, perhaps tomorrow.

The convention runs to 3000 words which is surprisingly short for a treaty of this importance. Essential details of payment are as follows:

Bonds of 3,000,000,000 marks blocked for three years. Then they will be issued when the market will bear them at 90 per cent. This means perhaps in three years, perhaps ten, perhaps never. If they are not issued in 15 years the whole prospective issue is canceled.

The interest rate will be 5 per cent, and the amortization rate 1 per cent, which means the issue will be redeemed in 37 years. On every single one of these points the French and German claims are halved. The 15 years is between the 10 the Germans asked and the 20 the French wanted. The interest rate is midway between 4 and 6. The total sum is also halfway. It is a perfect compromise.

Definite Sense of Relief

The definite sense of joy and relief with which the statesmen announced their success and the welcome blasé journalists gave to it were inspiring. Hardened correspondents who have seen conference after conference stumble along to deadlock, failure or half-success, were swept off their feet. At last one conference succeeds. Perhaps it is a precedent for many others.

At any rate in Geneva they believe the repercussions will be great on the disarmament problem. Today's final triumph followed a day of tense work. All close observers felt for days that agreement must come, for the fundamentals of accord were there.

The first break came yesterday afternoon. But even so chief ministers had to work all the evening until 3 this morning.

Following that, the whole question had to be submitted to the Berlin Cabinet, whose reply came soon after 11 today.

Series of Interviews

The German Chancellor, Capt Franz von Papen, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Constantin von Neurath, visited the chairman of the conference, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. British Prime Minister, early today and M. Herriot was also there.

Then the Germans withdrew to await Berlin's decision. At last they brought it and later a secretary rushed in with the final written word. The delegates discussed the final terms until 1:30 p. m., and shortly thereafter the good news was confirmed. Mr. MacDonald was the first to bring an authoritative inkling. The Germans themselves maintained a dignified reserve to avoid Nazi attacks. But M. Herriot swept all before him in his delight.

Besides the main agreement, several subsidiary accords are complete. The so-called eastern reparations, chiefly concerning Hungary and Bulgaria, will be studied by a committee at Paris, and the moratorium for them extends to Dec. 15.

A gentlemen's agreement defers ratification of the main convention until it is put in world framework of an accord with the United States. Britain agrees to give its European debtors as favorable terms as Washington grants. A world economic conference is to be prepared by committees the conference establishes. The loose ends are all gathered up.

Washington Prepared To Reconsider Debts

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—State Department officials said today the United States will gladly receive any proposals which European debtors of this country may care to make for reconsideration of war debts settlements.

Department officials are gratified that the Lausanne conference has finally reached a definite compromise on the tangled problem of reparations.

It was said this Government now stands ready to fulfill its promise that it would consider a revision of the debt arrangements as soon as European powers reached an agreement on the reparations problem.

No formal arrangements have been made by the State Department for the reception of proposals for debt revision, but the Department adheres to its plan that the European nations must submit their proposals individually and not as a bloc.

The policy of the United States has always been to consider the claims of each of its 15 European debtors separately.

Important City In Peru Taken By Civilian Rebels

LIMA, Peru, July 8 (AP)—The important commercial city of Trujillo was seized by civilian rebels today after a long battle with loyalist troops, and the congress declared a state of siege as the Government rushed reinforcements to the scene. A number of persons were known to have been killed.

The first outbreak occurred early yesterday, when 400 civilians attacked the small forces of the first artillery troops and police units. Today the revolting groups isolated the city and cut off news.

The rebels were described by the Government as Communists. Other sources said they were members of the Aprista, which is a group of revolutionaries who deny contact with Moscow.

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., July 8 (AP)—A possibility of joint action by South American Governments to suppress the rising force of Communism on the continent was indicated here today.

The Ambassador from Peru, where a Communist outbreak occurred yesterday with loss of several lives, was reported today to have approached the Argentine Foreign Office with a suggestion for united action and it was presumed Peruvian Ambassadors in other South American capitals had taken similar steps.

Candidate 'Wins' As 'Will Rogers'

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 8 (AP)—Investigation of a country school master's use of the name Will Rogers in the race for the Democratic nomination for Congressman-at-large in Tuesday's Oklahoma primary was begun today by Mr. E. B. Howard of Tulsa who was one of the also rans.

Mr. Howard said he would contest the filing of the leading candidate's name, if the facts warranted such action.

Mr. Rogers filed under the name Will Rogers and Oklahoma voters—possibly having in mind the famous cowboy humorist of Claremore, not a relative of the candidate—gave him first place. Mrs. Mabel Bassett, commissioner of charities and corrections, ran second and the two will contest for the nomination in the July 26 run-off primary. Attorney-General King recently ruled that it is improper for a candidate to file under a nickname.

ABOUT 20,000 HEAR CONCERT ON ESPLANADE

Success of Opening Fiedler Program Forecasts Ample Support

However wistfully Mr. Arthur Fiedler must have wished that some arrangement had been made for paid admissions to that one concert, even to the extent of 25 cents, he must have been gratified indeed at the sight of 20,000 people who poured onto the Esplanade of the Charles River in Boston last evening as the sun was sinking to a glorious dimming, and listened intently to the first of the six concerts that have been guaranteed by the voluntary contributions received to date.

Somehow it is impossible to believe that this audience of 20,000, a considerable proportion of it children who are or wish they were music students, does not make an actual omen of the ultimate success of the season; and that it does not indicate that, however slow the going at first, the money will come so that Mr. Fiedler can have not only his six concerts, but all those he would give if the money to pay for the giving appears.

That the concerts have a stout hold on the public desire and approval is clear. That Mr. Fiedler's men are drilled to live up to the most exacting expectations of the audience is likewise clear. That mankind never has been able to resist music and will go to lengths to obtain it is also true. With these thoughts it is possible Mr. Fiedler was cheering himself as he lifted his baton for the opening measures last evening.

It was evident that people liked the concert which opened with one of the "March King's" best compositions, "The Stars and Stripes Forever." And as far as the eye could reach, there was hardly a movement in the vast audience that began to collect as early as 5 o'clock, and eventually stretched far away from the gleaming white acoustical shell as the program went along to the pretentious Third Movement of Tchaikovsky's "Pathétique."

A very sensible idea was adopted also, before the evening was over, notwithstanding the slight shivers of anxiety on the part of the Metropolitan District Commission that it would establish an unfortunate precedent. A contribution box was put up near the street and pennies were as welcome as bills. Later, when the money was counted, the total was found to be gratifying. This, with the open fund at the Merchants National Bank should attract all the money Mr. Fiedler needs for this season, and possibly a beginning for next.

Disarmament Hope Kept by Americans

(Continued from Page 1)

than the program announced in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Stanley Baldwin. Sir John proposes to commit the conference to "the principle" of armaments reduction, but while welcoming the Hoover plan his draft makes no mention of its one-third reduction rule.

If conference approves "the principle" of reduction it will register a material advance for up to the present it has limited itself to indorsing "reduction as far as possible." The Simon draft may be ready for submission to the general commission Monday.

The American, French and Japanese delegations disapprove of the British suggestion for calling another five-power naval conference to adjust complex naval problems. This idea was advanced quietly by a high British authority last night with the explanation that a candid discussion between naval states was necessary to achieve further reduction.

The British wish this conference to take place in the near future, presumably during the general conference's holiday. The Japanese and French feel that it is unwise to adopt such a procedure now, and the Americans take the position that the general conference provides all the opportunities needed to go to the bottom of the naval question.

Hoover Scheme Followed Closely in Arms Plan Proposed by Britain

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 8 — The British Government yesterday formulated its own complete disarmament proposals which are designed to be consonant with and in some respects even more sweeping than those put forward by President Hoover. They were unfolded in the House of Commons by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, acting for the Prime Minister.

The new British program follows closely President Hoover's scheme, with the objects and methods of which the British Government is in most cordial sympathy.

Opening his remarks Mr. Baldwin said all of the British Government's suggestions were put forward with "a deep desire to promote coöperation and agreement." He added, "we desire to associate ourselves with these (Mr. Hoover's) conceptions and to contribute all we can to secure their practical application."

Mr. Baldwin also claimed that while the British scheme differs from the American one in regard to methods, it is "inspired by the same purpose, and comparison will show that already there is a substantial area of common ground". He was listened to with tense interest a deep "Hear, Hear," punctuating his declarations of Anglo-American unity of purpose.

Congratulated by Lansbury

There was no debate, but Mr. George Lansbury, leader of the Opposition, after Mr. Baldwin had finished, congratulated him upon his statement and reserved comment.

The British scheme deals in detail with land, naval and air armaments. Regarding land proposals, there is general accord with the Hoover scheme, but Mr. Baldwin said details must be examined before a final opinion is expressed. Concerning land armies, he claimed British reductions already exceed those proposed by President Hoover.

Touching chemical and bacteriological warfare, there is complete accord, Mr. Baldwin pointed out. As regards land guns Britain is in general agreement and would abolish all mobile guns of more than 155 millimeter caliber. Concerning tanks Britain would scrap all above a weight of 20 tons.

Limits on Capital Ships

Britain would reduce maximum future capital ships to the size of 22,000 tons with 11-inch guns, and reduce the new cruiser maximum size to 7000 tons and guns to 6.1 inches. If, however, cruisers cannot be reduced in size, then Britain would urge reduction of capital ships to 25,000 tons with 12-inch guns.

The London Government would cut aircraft carriers to 22,000 tons with 6.1 guns. It would abolish submarines altogether or anyway cut their size to 250 tons and strictly limit their numbers. If submarines are abolished then Britain would reduce destroyer tonnage by one-third.

Concerning aircraft Britain would go to "any length" in agreement with other powers. It suggests complete prohibition of air bombing except in limits precisely laid down by international convention, also complete abolition of attacks upon civilian population. Britain would also limit the unladen weight of military and naval aircraft except troop carriers and flying boats, and restrict the numbers of military and naval aircraft.

Common Purpose Found On Arms by Stimson

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 8—The Administration apparently is "standing pat" on its recent announcement that from the Geneva Disarmament Conference would be worked out plans for the scaling down of the armies and the navies of the world.

To Great Britain's statement yesterday that it was willing to go a long way with President Hoover on his proposal to cut armaments one-third, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, has announced that between the two nations common purpose exists.

Commenting on this proposal Mr. Stimson has stated that he could not express a final opinion until he had the details of the plan before him. However, he expressed the belief that the fact that changes in the Hoover proposal had been suggested would seem to suggest "an ideal toward which future construction should tend."

He explained that since the changes indicated that while this particular portion of the proposal "is not put out for immediate action" the American Government would study the British plans with great interest and care.

Despite the suggestion that the Geneva conference would be adjourned until fall, Mr. Stimson has maintained the belief that President Hoover's proposal for a world disarmament of one-third had given impetus to the conference and that upon its reconvening later something tangible would be forthcoming.

Meanwhile a resolution calling for the cancellation of war debts, provisional upon the nations of the world agreeing to a progressive disarmament of 5 per cent each year for 10 years, was introduced yesterday in the Senate by Senator Henrik Shipstead (R.) of Minnesota. The resolution conditioned debt cancellation upon agreement of foreign nations to abolish conscription for military purposes for 30 years and cancellation of reparations.

The gist of President Hoover's plan was to the effect that with the naval issue out of the way until 1936, the next meeting of the naval conference, the disarmament question centers on the armies of Europe. To encourage a cut in the land forces President Hoover announced that he was prepared to reduce the United States navy in conformity with ratios of the London treaty, but that this could be done only if the European land effectives were cut.

Listening to Concert on the Esplanade

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

PART OF GREAT CROWD WHICH ATTENDED OPENING PROGRAM UNDER ARTHUR FIEDLER

On the Esplanade

March, "The Stars and Stripes Forever" ..... Sousa
Walpurgis Night Music from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Waltz scene—"Dance of Phryne"—Bacchanale, Minuet for Strings ..... Bolsoni
Third Movement, "Pathetic" Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
Overture to "Der Freischutz" ... Weber
Intermezzo, "Goyescas" ..... Granados
"Prayer of Thanksgiving" (Old Dutch Hymn) ..... Kremser
"Wintergreen for President," from "Of Thee I Sing" ..... Gershwin

TONS OF WALNUTS TO BE AUCTIONED

Rather than pay the duty of 15 cents a pound imposed by the United States Government under the tariff laws, a shipment of 299 cases of walnut meats which has been held in cold storage in a bonded warehouse in Boston for about one year has been abandoned to the Government, and will be sold at auction next Tuesday, it was announced today by customs officials. Government appraisers have examined the walnuts and say that they are in good condition, usable and are now worth $4043. The duty alone would amount to $2466.75.

The walnuts originated in China and were shipped to San Francisco, arriving there in April, 1931. They were then shipped to Boston and placed in a bonded warehouse. Under the law importers are allowed to abandon any merchandise in bonded warehouse to the Government in lieu of payment of duty. This action was taken by the owners, and whatever is realized by the sale goes to the Government. The walnut meats weigh 16,445 pounds and are described as "halves." These meats are used largely by bakeries and confectionery establishments.

Improved Motors Reducing State's 'Gas' Tax Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H. — Increased mileage per gallon of gasoline, due to better car design, may be beneficial to the motorist and a fine selling point for the automobile manufacturer but so far as New Hampshire officials are concerned it's only another hole in the state pocketbook.

The first reductions in gasoline tax revenues in this State since their inception here nine years ago have led engineers to the deduction that a form of direct competition has sprung up between the State and the automotive engineer who is continually bent on giving motorists more miles on less gasoline with a resultant lowering in gas tax revenues.

Of course, decreased motor travel had something to do with the lower revenues in April and May as compared to the same months of last year, but it is the consensus of state engineers that the automotive engineer has had a finger in the pie.

According to figures released by Mr. Charles T. Patten, state treasurer, the road toll for May was $237,312, as compared with $242,552.23 for May, 1931. However, over the first five months' period the revenues were greater than the corresponding period of a year ago by $40,000.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Concert, direction of Mr. Arthur Fiedler, Charles River Esplanade, Chestnut Street and Embankment Road, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Das Lied Ist Laus," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; woodcuts of the Far East, to June 30; British etchings, 1650-1850; engravings by Stefano della Bella; prints by Goya; American silver by John Coney; modern American prints; modern French prints; designs in color by Anne Allen.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through July and August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—General summer display.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Scherree Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Summer exhibitions.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Continuing through summer months.

For other exhibitions, see Tuesday's Monitor

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market talk.
5:15 Betty Cole, popular songs.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time; weather report.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Backstage at the 'Met.'"
6:15 "The Mnoitor Views the News."
6:30 Westinghouse Hour: Ray Meyers; Alice O'Leary; Dual Automatics.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Nestle's Orchestra; Ross McLean, guest soloist.
8:30 "Poe's Tales"; sketch.
9:00 NBC, "Friendship Town"; sketch.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; Edna Kellogg; quartet; piano duo.
10:30 NBC, "Love Songs and Waltzes"; Frnak Munn, tenor; orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather report.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15-12:00 Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:30 p. m.—Trayton Drake, tenor.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, Soloist.
5:45 Violin and piano recital.
6:00 "The Daily Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Reese and White, harmony.
7:15 Ethel Grenier, popular songs.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Orchestra; Countess Albani; Cavaliers Quartet.
9:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos; quartet.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 NBC, Max Pantelieff's Orchestra; soloist.
11:16 Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p.m.—"The Puzzle Man."
5:05 "The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketchbook.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:35 Bob Emery's Harmonica Symphony.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Sifd Garyl; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, "Connie" Boswell; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Roundtowners Quartet.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, Concert-Dance Orchestra; soloists; double male quartet.
9:00 CBS, Kodak Week-End Hour; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Pray and Braggiotti, pianists.
10:00 CBS, Alex Gray; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 to 1 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Organ, Francis J. Cronin.
5:15 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:45 CBS, "Piano Pictures"; duo.
6:00 CBS, John Kelvin; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Tucker Orchestra; time; baseball.
6:45 CBS, Madison Singers.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:15 Flentje dance favorites.
8:30 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:45 "Hill Billy" George.
9:00 "Royal Romance"; sketch.
9:20 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, Talk from Chicago.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Little Jack Little.
11:15-12:00 CBS dance music.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

7:00 a.m.—Musical and studio programs.
10:00 a. m.—Amateur program.
10:30 a. m.—Stocks; financial news.
10:35 a. m.—Musical and studio programs.
12:00 Noon—Stock quotations.
12:05 p. m.—Ruth String Trio.
12:20 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:15 p. m.—Talk: "Timely Topics."
1:30-5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical programs.
8:00 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:20 p. m.—Musical and studio.
1:30 p. m.—Farm Bureau Federation.
2:45 Musical programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News flashes; organ; stocks.
1:00 p. m.—Paul Murphy's Troubadours.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; dance music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Ted Brewer's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-St. Louis Browns, Fred Hoey, reporting.

LA FOLLETTE CANDIDATE

MADISON, Wis., July 8 (AP)—Mr. Philip F. La Follette will seek a second term as Governor of Wisconsin. The young Progressive announced his candidacy Wednesday in a statement which assailed conservative Republicans and the National Government.

FRENCH WOMEN TO PUT RIGHTS BEFORE NATION

Campaign for Suffrage to Include Election of Favorable Senators

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 8—French leaders of the movement for women's rights are preparing to press forward with renewed energy toward the goal of the vote, undismayed by the Senate's refusal yesterday to consider the measure already passed by the Chamber of Deputies granting woman's suffrage.

Efforts of French women's organizations are now to be turned temporarily away from legislators toward arousing more active support among the women of the nation as a whole with a view to obtaining the election of senators favorable to the cause of women's political rights at the autumn polls.

The Senate's action in referring the bill back to committee by a vote of 253 to 40 means that the measure is shelved until after the parliamentary vacations. The proportions of this vote, however, do not indicate the distribution of partisans and opponents of woman's suffrage in the Senate. The fact is that both friends and enemies of the measure voted against immediate action, realizing that the last two weeks of intermittent debate had failed to move the dominant Radical group in the Senate from its opposition to the bill.

The debate revealed that this opposition is based mainly on the apprehension that French women, if they had the vote, would be unduly subject to clerical influence. It is also held that women should be trained in the exercise of civil rights before receiving political ones. The Government project which would grant to the women of France equal civil rights with men is now being studied by the Senate committee, although action on it is not probable before fall.

KETCH YACHT STARTS TRANSATLANTIC TREK

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 8 (AP)—The ketch yacht Stortebeker started last night with its crew of young college men on a 3000-mile voyage to the Azores, Gibraltar and Germany, having arrived Saturday from Rye, N. Y. The youthful skipper is Charles A. Hardy of Chatham.

The vessel, 54 feet overall, was built in Germany for the transatlantic race last year. It arrived too late to compete and was purchased as a pleasure craft by its present crew of six men. The plans for the trip call for a stop at the Azores in about two weeks. From there they will go to Gibraltar, Marseilles and Germany.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, JULY 10

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WEEI, 590kc-508m.

NEW YORK—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WOCL, 1210kc-244m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

WASHINGTON—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., WJBK, 1370kc-219m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

BOWKER FOR STATE SENATE

With the indorsement of 200 registered Republicans of Brookline, Mr. Philip G. Bowker, selectman of the town, has entered the race for Republican nomination for representative from the local district to the State Legislature. His entry forms a five-cornered contest for the three local berths to be filled in the forthcoming elections.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Fair tonight and Saturday; little change in temperature.

Maine: Cloudy, with showers this afternoon and in east and north portions tonight; somewhat warmer on coast tonight; Saturday fair.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Saturday; cooler tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh westerly winds over south portion and moderate south, shifting to west, tonight over north portion, and fair weather tonight and Saturday, excepting showers near Eastport tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	82	Montreal	64	88
Bismarck	60	78	Nantucket	64	70
Boston	66	88	New Orleans	80	90
Buffalo	62	70	New York	68	78
Calgary	48	70	Norfolk, Va.	72	84
Charleston	80	96	North Platte	66	84
Chicago	66	80	Philadelphia	72	84
Cincinnati	68	84	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	106
Denver	68	94	Pittsburgh	66	84
Eastport, Me.	54	62	Portland, Me.	58	78
Hatteras	80	90	Raleigh	76	88
Honolulu, T.H.	7p.m. July 7	74	St. Louis	76	92
Helena, Mont.	58	88	St. Paul	62	78
Huron, S. D.	58	80	Salt Lake City	68	94
Jacksonville	82	94	San Francisco	58	72
Kansas City	72	90	SantaFe, N.M.	62	86
Key West	86	90	Seattle	52	72
Los Angeles	62	78	Tampa	84	92
Memphis	72	86	Washington	70	86
Miami, Fla.	84	88	Wichita, Kan.	76	94
			Williston, N.D.	62	80

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, July 8.
B—Maximum July 7.

High Tides at Boston

Eastern Daylight Saving Time
Friday, 3:25 p. m.; Saturday 3:39 a. m.
Height of tides, 9.0 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:52 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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CONGRESS VOTES SPECIAL FUND FOR BONUS ARMY

Bill for $100,000 to Pay Veterans' Fares Home Goes to President

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 8 — The $100,000 fund requested by President Hoover for use in transmitting veterans of the bonus army to their homes was speedily authorized by the Senate and House yesterday. The bill is expected to reach the White House today.

The money is to be administered by the Veterans Bureau in loans enabling bonus seekers to pay railroad fares home and to subsist while on the way. The loans are to be charged against the veterans' bonus accounts, to be deducted from the eventual payment of adjusted service certificates.

There is no suggestion of compulsion in this proposed evacuation movement. That the Government cannot force the marchers to leave Washington short of their arrest and deportation is understood. According to Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, superintendent of police, there is at present no thought to that end.

How many veterans will accept the loan cannot be stated. Many have put forth the plea that they "have no home." It is claimed by those who have homes that there is no help there for them. However, the declaration that they will remain in Washington "until the bonus is paid" is considered sheer nonsense. There is absolutely no chance for the enactment of the legislation at this session and, so far as can be learned, little prospect that it will find favor during the December session of Congress.

Radical elements of the army will parade to the Capitol today under police protection to demand immediate action on the $2,400,000,000 bonus bill. This demonstration has been disowned by headquarters of the Bonus Expeditionary Forces, which has requested that organization veterans remain at their billets.

Friction between the "radicals" and the regular organization has grown to an extent that yesterday Mr. Walter W. Waters, commander-in-chief, ostracized the Oregon unit from the main army because of its demands for "more direct action."

The Oregon unit deposed its commander, Mr. Arthur M. Taylor, installed Mr. Ray Petrie of Portland as leader, and demanded the resignation of Mr. Waters as commander-in-chief.

The food situation is more critical. The six trucks that went to New York for supplies started back yesterday with only 600 pounds of supplies. Panhandling about the city for food has been forbidden by the police department.

Marketing of 'Rubbish' Vital to South Wales

(Continued from Page 1)

used again. The coal dust is mixed in fixed proportions with other sizes and sent along to the ovens to make a special grade of coke.

During the coking process, certain gases are given off. These are collected and turned into ammonia, tar, creosote, pitch, benzol, motor spirit, naphtha, fertilizers, and a host of other products. The only thing you may not do is to waste it.

Ample Capital Required

It requires a big concern with a big outlook and plenty of capital to do what the Powell Duffryn Company is doing at Bargoed. One of the great difficulties of South Wales is the fact that there are still many small coal mines with very little capital.

Here is an unlooked-for stumbling-block, with which the small pits may be confronted. They screen their coal, let us say, into five sizes. Four of these sell easily. But the fifth—no one will touch it. Either the owner must make sufficient profit on the four to cover a complete loss on the fifth, or he must shoulder the loss himself. Latterly, owing to the supply being greater than the demand, he has usually had to accept the second alternative.

The difficulty can be obviated by pooling the unwanted sizes and turning them into briquettes or treating them in centralized by-product works like those at Bargoed. But so far, the movement toward this inevitable step has not gone very far.

The question of by-products is by no means so easy as it sounds. There are markets for some types of by-product, but not others. The most-sought-after by-products—oil and gasoline—cannot be won in large quantities from all classes of coal (even supposing oil from coal was a commercial proposition which South Wales admits is not the case today). Very broadly speaking, the more volatile matter there is in the coal the more oil can be got from it. The greater part of the South Wales coal is low in volatile content.

Stiff Competition Faced

Formerly, South Wales used to export about half its output of coal. But, in these days, foreign countries are bent on developing their own coal measures. Belgium, Poland, Germany, France, to name only a few, have not only sought to shut foreign coal out of the internal market but have also entered the export trade in competition with Great Britain. Holland, a former customer, now produces six times as much coal as in 1913. Five-sixths of its 1931 output of 13,000,000 tons came from mines less than twenty years old. Consequently, the cost of production is low, and the export price low likewise.

Some of the South Wales mines are approaching their second century. In many cases their equipment is out of date and the expense of renewing it would be prohibitive.

Another line of endeavor is the establishment of new industries close to the pits. The back-to-coal movement in Cardiff is hopeful that something can be done in this direction. But the question has not yet been thoroughly investigated.

Meanwhile, the problem grows more and more urgent every day. Between 1921 and 1931, a quarter of a million persons left South Wales and Monmouthshire. Some 80,000 of the remainder are out-of-work miners representing with their families at least a further 250,000. The whole population of South Wales and Monmouthshire today is less than 1,500,000.

Receive Six-Month Dole

At present, the unemployed get the national "dole" for six months. Then they may get what is called "transitional benefit" for a further period. Finally they are thrown back on the resources of the district, supplemented by private charity.

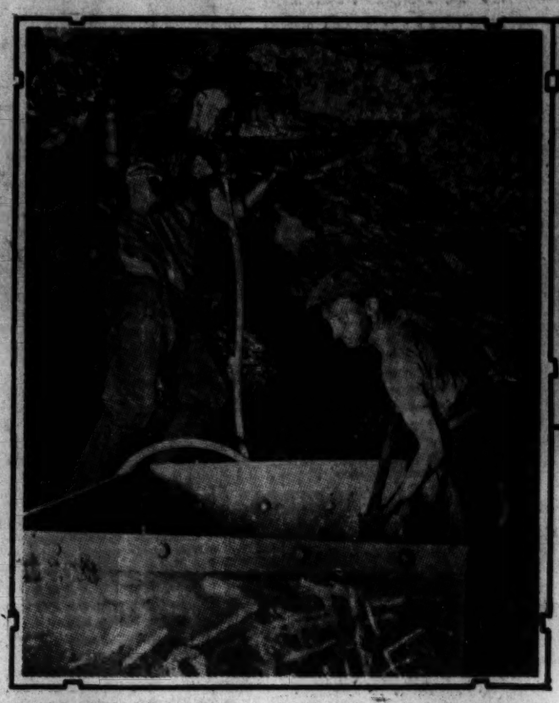
With every increase in unemployment it becomes more difficult for the locality to support those who are doing nothing. Local taxes in Merthyr are heavy. If there is more unemployment, these rates will have to be raised. And today unemployment is again on the increase.

The question that has to be faced as a result of this situation is quite simple. It is this: Is South Wales to be evacuated? Is a large part of it to revert to forests and small farms?

Perhaps. But with vision, coördination and coöperation, it should not be necessary.

A certain drawing in of horns, there must be. But if South Wales can see itself as a unit, take its courage in one hand and its resources in the other, there is no reason why the next five years should not see the district once more treading the path of prosperity.

South Wales Coal Mine Exemplifies Modern Marketing



Courtesy of Powell, Duffryn Steam Coal Co., Ltd., to The Christian Science Monitor

SHAFT ELEVATORS OUTRIVAL NEW YORK'S HIGHEST

At Left—Breaking Out Coal by the Use of Pneumatic Drills. At Right—The Picking Belt Where Large Pieces of Shale and Other Impurities Are Removed by Hand.

UPSHAW URGES BORAH TO HEAD MORAL FORCES

Prohibition Party Candidate to Make Speaking Tour of States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 8—Mr. William D. Upshaw of Georgia, Prohibition Party candidate for the Presidency, today personally urged Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho to accept nomination for President of the United States at the "forthcoming nation-wide gathering of the moral forces of the country."

Mr. Upshaw referred to the conference in Washington July 14 and 15 of all the organizations supporting the Eighteenth Amendment. At the same time he reiterated that in such an event he would withdraw in Senator Borah's favor. Mr. Upshaw meantime announced a plan for a speaking tour in several states.

At the Washington conference the fate of the third party ticket put up by the Prohibition Party convention here is likely to be determined. The convention empowered its national committee to withdraw its ticket in favor of any other combination following the Washington caucus.

Mr. Upshaw himself wrote and advocated the resolution favoring possible merging of the party this year with a bigger dry campaign. It read:

"Recognizing the solemn fact that the cause of national righteousness faces a great moral and patriotic crisis, we, the pioneer party of national prohibition, first in session since the betrayal of prohibition by the Republican and the Democratic Parties summon to our comradeship all true friends of national prohibition everywhere.

"We hereby declare, not only our willingness, but our joyous purpose to be a great part of a united movement under whatever name, for the preservation of the Eighteenth Amendment and to this end we invite all friends of national prohibition who are not satisfied with the platforms of the Republican and Democratic Parties, to meet with us at an early date to ratify either the presidential nominees of this convention or such outstanding leaders whose personality and proved prohibition loyalty will challenge and unite the friends of constitutional integrity all over the nation.

"Resolved, that the national committee be empowered to act with authority in handling all matters and working out all details in consonance with these resolutions, looking toward our great objective, perfected and everlasting prohibition."

The convention adjourned late Thursday after reëlecting Dr. Leigh D. Colvin of New York City as national committee chairman and establishing the post of executive chairman to be held by Mr. Edward E. Blake of Chicago.

Prohibition Party Plan Thought Impracticable

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Mr. Deets Pickett of the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals said Wednesday "as a practical proposition" he "simply cannot see" the program adopted by the Prohibition Party meeting in Indianapolis.

At the same time, he said, he had "every sympathy" with the position of the party.

Mr. Pickett's remark followed that of Dr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, executive secretary of the prohibition board of strategy, that he had "seen and heard nothing" to indicate the Prohibition Party might receive the united support of the temperance groups.

Mr. Pickett, in a formal statement asserting that Congress is not bound by party platforms in the pending proposal to legalize beer, said:

"The question of permitting or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors is regarded throughout the country as properly a matter of conscience, and no representative or senator of the United States is under any moral obligation whatsoever to consider himself bound by any platform as to how he shall vote in the discharge of his congressional duties."

NAVY CUTS RESERVE TRIPS

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—The annual 15-day training cruises for naval reserves have been canceled by the navy for economy reasons. No funds for the cruises were contained in the navy's appropriation bill. It affects 1200 officers and 8400 men.

Mission Official To Work Among Far East Tribes

Reformation of criminals among the tribesmen in the Sholapur section of India by education of the children is the plan of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which is sending the Rev. Mr. Stephen S. Heib on that duty. Mr. Heib sails from Boston on the Cunard-Anchor Line steamer, Caledonia, for Glasgow, Sunday en route to India.

Mr. Heib, a graduate of Oberlin College, was born in Ceylon and is the son of a missionary worker. He has just completed a two-year sabbatical furlough. His home in this country is in Omaha, Neb. He is taking his seven-year-old daughter, Doris, with him on the trip to India.

Mr. Heib, who is now in Boston, explained that in India there are tribes who are taught criminal pursuits. The British Government, he said, has done a great deal to stop the practice but much crime continues secretly, countenanced by the fanatics of central and northern India, as part of their primitive religion.

The plan of the missionaries calls for education of the children of these tribes along western civilization ideals thereby weaning them from such native habits. The particular tribe to which Mr. Heib is being sent contains approximately 4000 men, women and children and the town of Sholapur where they are located is about 250 miles east of Bombay, in central India. This town, said Mr. Heib is inhabited by members of several tribes of criminally inclined natives.

BROOKLINE THRONGS HEAR 'SHELL' CONCERT

More than 3500 acclaimed the third program in Brookline's summer series of shell orchestral concerts at the Dean Road playground under the direction of Mr. Will Dodge and Mr. Frederick Mahan, concert master.

The program was made up of 10 selected operatic and popular numbers ranging from the ever popular Thomas overture "Mignon" to selections from the opera "Robin Hood." Miss Emma Ainslee, contralto, and Mr. Dean Hanscom, tenor, were the assisting artists.

WESTFIELD EXPECTS HUGE TAX RATE RISE

WESTFIELD, Mass., July 8 (AP)—The City Finance Commission reported to the City Council yesterday that a tax increase of between $10 and $13 over the record-breaking rate of $34 assessed last year was imminent. Westfield is the home of Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts. The Finance Commission said the increase was caused by the mounting costs of public welfare and soldiers' relief and by a reduced income.

The reduction in income was attributed to action of assessors in reassessing taxable property, resulting in a possible loss of about $2,000,000 in revenue. An attempt was made earlier in the year to reduce current expenses and city employees and officials have been donating 5 per cent of their salaries in an effort to keep down expenses.

Cunard Line Ready For Record Crowd

Port and steamship officials and the East Boston police announced plans today to assist Capt. Robert Palfery, marine superintendent of the Cunard Line at this port, in handling what is expected to be the largest crowds ever assembled at one ocean terminal in this port. Four transatlantic passenger liners, two of them inward bound and the other outward bound, will dock at the Cunard Pier, East Boston, within 24 hours, to embark and debark passengers between midnight Saturday and Sunday afternoon.

More than 10,000 people are expected to assemble at that pier to greet their friends returning from abroad and to wish bon voyage to those who are sailing. Because of customs regulations no persons will be admitted to the steamers coming in from abroad without special passes, but they will be allowed around the pier. Persons wishing to go aboard the vessels that are to sail, however, will meet no restrictions.

The Cunarder, Laconia, will be the first vessel to arrive, its schedule calling for departure at midnight, Saturday, for Liverpool and Norway. The Caledonia will arrive at the pier on Sunday and sail at 4 p. m. for Londonderry and Glasgow on the Cunard-Anchor service. The two steamers coming in from Europe are the Cunarder Samaria from Liverpool, Cobh and Norway, and the Cunard-Anchor liner Transylvania, from Glasgow. In addition to these four steamers, a fifth ocean liner is arriving Sunday from Liverpool and Cobh when the White Star liner, Adriatic, reaches Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, to debark passengers.

Divers to Help French in Quest For Submarine

CHERBOURG, France, July 8 (AP)—The French Navy decided today to call upon the assistance of Italian divers in an attempt to rescue the 66 men who are in the submarine Promethée, which sank near here yesterday.

The Maritime Prefecture early this morning sent a radio message to the captain of the Italian salvage ship D'Ataglia, sister ship of the Artiglio II, which recently raised $5,000,000 in gold from the hold of the sunken steamer Egypt, asking it to come to aid in salvage of the Promethée. The Artiglio II was at Guernsey, only a short distance away.

The hull of the Promethée is believed to lie in nearly 180 feet of the Channel waters.

Officials of the Perfecture said they were still unable to form any difinite opinion as to the cause of the sinking. The seven survivors knew nothing of an explosion, they said. All they could say was they were on the deck at the time and felt the submarine sink under them.

Strong currents made salvage operations difficult.

The Promethée had been in service only two years. It had not been working well and a number of civilian experts were aboard yesterday when it set out to make diving trials.

It was estimated 49 members of the crew and 17 others, including engineers and workmen, went down with the ship.

If the compartments were closed, and there were no serious break in the hull, naval officials said, it was reasonable to expect the crew ran no immediate danger.

G. O. P. EXPECTS TO SPEND LESS FOR CAMPAIGN

To Seek More Volunteer Workers—Organization to Take Some Time

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 7—With Republican national campaign headquarters open here today in the Palmer Hotel, it will be some time still before the raising of funds begins. The plan to be followed, said Mr. J. R. Nutt of Cleveland, treasurer of the Republican national committee, will be the organization of finance committees in the various states.

Each committee will be formed of prominent local Republicans who collect the funds and transmit them without expense to the national committee. This is the same method which was followed by Mr. Nutt in the Hoover campaign of four years ago.

The larger industrial states are the most important in the fund-raising program. Rural states with lesser resources in frequent instances have been able to make only minor contributions. Some eight or ten states may furnish the bulk of the supply.

"This year's campaign will have to be carried on with a much smaller expenditure of money than has been customary," commented Mr. Nutt. "It is appropriate in this period, when much is being given for philanthropic and charitable purposes that less be spent for political aims. It is in good taste to spend less.

"We shall have to call upon volunteer workers to a large extent than before in the circumstances.

"It is as yet too early for us to map out what will be necessary for the campaign on a 1932 basis. While it will cost much less than that of 1928, yet the expense will naturally be considerable. A national political campaign is a matter of education and that requires much effort.

"There are many who are interested in the Republican Party and will be glad to give it their financial aid. The amount of individual contributions, however, will doubtless be smaller in numerous instances. Some men who have been used to giving $5000, $10,000 or $25,000 will be able to give very much less or nothing at all this year.

VOTE—Have You Registered?

PRIMARY ELECTIONS

Many voters who never neglect to cast their ballots at a general election fail to do so at primary elections because they consider the latter unimportant. Primaries, however, ought to receive as much attention as the general elections in that they not only determine party candidates but often are tantamount to an election.

In many states primaries already have been held but in several others they are still to be run. Those voters who have not registered should do so at once, as in most states it is necessary that a voter register a party preference before casting a ballot in the primaries.

In the following are listed the dates of the primary and last registration day for this election in several of the states: Arizona, primary Sept. 13, registration Aug. 14; California, primary Aug. 30, registration July 22; Colorado, primary, Sept. 13; Georgia, primary Sept. 14; Kansas, primary Aug. 2, registration July 23; Maine, primary Sept. 12, registration Aug. 13; Massachusetts, primary Sept. 20, registration Aug. 31; Michigan, primary Sept. 13, registration Aug. 24; Missouri, primary Aug. 2; Nevada, primary Sept. 6, registration Aug. 16; New Hampshire, primary Sept. 13, registration Sept. 6; New York, primary Sept. 20, registration Aug. 31; Tennessee, primary Aug. 4, registration July 21; Vermont, primary Sept. 13, registration on some day or days between Aug. 29 and Sept. 10; Virginia, primary Aug. 2, and Wyoming, primary Aug. 16.

Primaries already have been held in Alabama, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota and West Virginia.

Voters in states not mentioned in this article who wish to know the date of the primary election this year in their state are advised to communicate with their Secretary of State.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

WHO IS HERSCHEL?

He coaxed into focus stars before unseen, by building telescopes before unbuilt . . . And you will coax into focus new shoe value for your dollar when you select from the styles that have given starry prominence to this firm name—

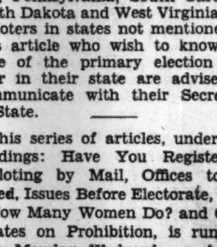
COES & YOUNG CO.

56 School St. 78 Boylston St.
BOSTON

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

SPECIAL
This Week at All BIRDSEYE STORES

Spring Lamb Roast 18c LB.
BONED—ROLLED
Tied for Roasting



18 cents a pound with all the bone out is the same as 12 cents a pound as ordinarily purchased with bone and waste in. Birdseye Lamb Roast at this price is a bargain.

Scallops 35c BOX
Sweet, delicious, scallops—ocean freshness sealed in.

Golf at ST. ANDREWS
ALGONQUIN HOTEL

NOW only $8 A DAY and up AMERICAN PLAN

Golfers are human . . . like everybody else.
They'll come up across the border just to play golf on a *sea-cooled* course . . . famous model of a Scottish namesake. But they wouldn't be so keen if they didn't enjoy the good food, smooth service and extra comforts that have made the Algonquin Hotel equally famous. Plenty for the family to do, too . . . a 9-hole course for beginners, boating, fishing. Tennis courts, old English bowling, a sunny bathing cove with sandy beaches. Casino entertainment, dancing, music, movies.

Reduced Round Trip Fares. For accommodations apply Canadian Pacific, 450 Boylston Street, Boston, 344 Madison Ave., N. Y., or offices in other large cities, or manager Algonquin Hotel.

ALGONQUIN HOTEL
ST. ANDREWS By-the-Sea
NEW BRUNSWICK · CANADA
A CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL

LAKE GEORGE
EXCURSION
Saturday, July 16
$5.00 ROUND TRIP in coaches
including six-hour sail.
CHILDREN HALF FARE
ROUND TRIP, INCLUDING SLEEPER
$6.50 to $8.50
Excursion Train leaves Boston (So. Sta.) 10:15 P. M. (Standard Time), arriving Boston, Monday morning, July 18.
Passenger Traffic Department
BOSTON & ALBANY R. R.
(N. Y. C. R. R. Co., Lessee)

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street at West, Boston

Featherweight BOUCLÉ Suits or Dresses 5.95

. . Cool! . . Refreshing! Flattering!

STREET FLOOR

These dresses with lacy, fragile looking weaves are almost afternoon in their daintiness! They are delicately cool and entirely feminine.

Some have alluring capes that detach to show sleeveless sport dresses. Others have rippling collars. Still others have separate jackets!

Seashell pink: Angel blue: Cool green: Golden Sunshine: Pure White:

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Coming! NEW 4 Santa Liners

Lowest cost per day of any water route to California—and *only* route which offers numerous shore visits and inland excursions in the beautiful West Coast Spanish Americas. No passports, no hotels—your ship is your home for a wonderful 23 day vacation. Sailings: Santa Ana, July 22—Santa Elisa, Aug. 5. Consult your travel agent or Grace Line (Panama Mail Route), Little Bldg., Boston Phone Liberty 9447

THAYER McNEIL
51st Annual
SUMMER SALE
Begins Monday, July 11th

. . . . Thousands of pairs of Thayer McNeil shoes reduced to very low prices. Practically all suitable for summer or early Fall wear. Immediate selection will be to your advantage.

for WOMEN
At 47 Temple Place and Wellesley Square
Shoes reduced to:
$5.95 $7.95 $9.95
At the Uptown Shop, 414 Boylston Street
Shoes reduced to:
$7.95 $9.95 $11.95

for MISSES and CHILDREN
At 47 Temple Place, also Coolidge Corner and Wellesley Square
Shoes reduced to:
CHILDREN'S SHOES
$2.65 $3.65 $4.65
MISSES' SHOES
$4.85 $5.85 $6.85

for MEN and BOYS
At 15 West Street, Shoes for Men and Boys; at Coolidge Corner and Wellesley Square, shoes for Boys only,—reduced to:
MEN
$4.95 $6.95 $9.95
BOYS
$3.95 $4.95

HOSIERY
Thayer McNeil hosiery for Men, Women and Children greatly reduced for this sale.

25% Reduction on Handbags and Buckles

THAYER McNEIL
47 Temple Place 414 Boylston Street
BOSTON
Wellesley Square and Coolidge Corner

EDUCATOR ASKS AMERICAN LEAD IN DEBT PARLEY

Institute at Charlottesville Told of Essentials of Trade Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 8—An international economic conference at which all nations concerned with war debts and reparations would meet at the invitation of the United States Government for a final examination and disposition of war debts, for consideration of tariff agreements, and for laying the foundations of an international monetary policy, was proposed by Dr. Huger W. Jervey, director of the Institute of International Relations of Columbia University, at the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs.

This conference, according to Dr Jervey's plan, would be preceded by a national conference, "representing the major interests of the American people, instructed by disinterested experts and without political interference," to outline a general program indicating where enlightened American self-interest lies in settling these three problems.

Developing the thesis that the main cause of the world economic situation is the unsettled state of war debts which causes "suspicion, fear and uncertainty in every nation involved," Dr. Jervey declared that "the imperative need is for immediate certainty," and that world-wide stability cannot be restored until the international debt problem is settled on a basis of sound economics.

Initiative in Settlement

Since war debts and reparations are inextricably linked in the consideration of the debtor nations, regardless of American policy on the subject, the failure of German reparations is a matter of vital importance to the United States, and this country should in its own interest take the initiative in an effort at final settlement, he urged.

"The economic fact is that now—and for no one knows how long—Germany cannot pay; the political fact is that the German people have decided that they will not pay," said Dr. Jervey, adding, "although war debts and reparations may be said to be legally independent, the two sets of debts are so inextricably linked that the debtors never think of one without the other. And we know that if reparations failed the probability of our collection would be vastly reduced, and now reparations have failed."

Dr. Jervey opposed outright cancellation of debts as a severe strain on United States national economy, but he insisted that a willingness to reëxamine debts and reparations in the light of present capacity to pay would change the now hostile attitude of the debtor nations, and would remove the element of uncertainty which prevents economic recovery.

"It is not in our self-interest to refuse to examine the equities," he declared. "If we forced a default or repudiation, there would be harmful repercussions in the general system of international credit, and a too sudden embarrassment of our own taxation forecasts."

A result of the international conference which he proposed would be, according to Dr. Jervey, "A renewed confidence in the minds of men that the world was determined to go about its business and had rejected the counsels of defeatism and despair."

Antitrust Law Discussion

Economists opposing liberalization of antitrust legislation had another inning before the round table on that subject, when Dr. Ernest M. Patterson, president of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, declared that "neither reasoning nor experience encourage us to believe that a weakening of our antitrust laws is the solution of our increasing need for stability."

Dr. Patterson flung down a challenge to many business leaders who have been urging modification of the antitrust laws as necessary in the public interest when he declared, "This is a time to maintain such safeguards as we may have for individual initiative and freedom of competition, not to remove them."

He called attention to the recent petition of 97 leading economists to the Republican and Democratic conventions, opposing any loosening of antitrust restrictions, as embodying the best economic thought of the country on the subject.

"Experience with private monopolies gives no assurance that they can or will exercise their power in a socially effective manner, and it will not be possible to pass to a better-planned economic order or to maintain our basic ideas of individual initiative and free markets if we weaken our existing legal restraints," he concluded.

Mr. Albert H. Morrill, president of the National Chain Store Association, favored repeal of the Sherman Act. He complained that even Department of Justice experts cannot tell a business company in advance how far it may legally go in conferring with competitors.

According to Dr. James M. McLaughlin of the Harvard Law School, "most men complaining about the uncertainty of the law are complaining about uncertainty as to how far the can violate the law without being caught."

Developments in Caribbean

A representative of the United Fruit Company and an economist appearing before the round table on Latin-American relations debated the effect of the American-developed banana industry in the Caribbean countries. Mr. Harry L. Harris, advertising manager of the United Fruit Company, contended that the developments of his company in Latin America have raised the economic and social level of that area. Mr. Charles D. Kepner, economist and author, charged that the company has obtained unjustified concessions from the governments of the countries in which it operates, and favors from the United States Government in the form of $303,770 for mail service which on a weight basis would have drawn but $8014.

To Mr. Harris's contention that money spent by his company in the Central American countries has enabled their inhabitants to buy "safety razors, rayon stockings and radios," Mr. Kepner retorted that "the natives might be as well off without these luxuries and without the monopolistic control of the American banana industry."

Mr. Edward Tomlinson, lecturer and Latin-American expert, in an address on "Wings Over South America" said that the 21,000 miles of airways in Latin America, operated by United States interests, are to be a determining factor in the coming international contest over the world's richest trading center.

Old Florence Remembers Washington

The Christian Science Monitor

MONUMENT TO GREAT LEADER ERECTED BY AMERICAN COLONY IN ITALIAN CITY

Italian and American Dignitaries Gathered in the Cascine Gardens to Dedicate Memorial in Observance of First President's Bicentennial.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy—A monument to George Washington, erected by the American colony here to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the first President, was formally presented to the city recently by Mr. John Work Garrett, American Ambassador to Italy. One of the leading avenues of the famous Cascine Gardens, where the memorial stands, received the name of "Viale George Washington."

MRS. ROOSEVELT FINDS NATIONAL CHARACTER LAX

Too Much Material Prosperity, She Says, Urging Return to Simplicity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 8—An economic system built on a recognition of responsibility to all who are honestly willing to work—and not paternalism or charity—is needed to solve the problems of unemployment, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the Democratic nominee for President of the United States, declared in an address at Chautauqua institution yesterday.

Speaking on "the spiritual values" of economic stress, Mrs. Roosevelt declared that increasing national prosperity before 1929 had brought "a softening of the national character" and that "we were beginning to lose our ability to meet and overcome obstacles."

"We must go back to the old pioneer habits," she said. "We must hold to the ideals on which the country was based."

Another outcome of advancing material prosperity was that power was being concentrated into too few hands, and too much attention was paid to increasing dividends, she charged.

"It seems," she said, "to be the curse of our modern civilization to do away with small business and put control into the hands of a few big men. This concentration is bad.

"We must never consent to a lowering of the standard of living, but must see that it holds for all people. I am no friend of paternalism and I do not want charity. I look forward to the time when it will be necessary for no individual to accept charity. But this change cannot and must not occur entirely through governmental agencies.

"The financial structure of our country is man-made and must be man-controlled. Labor must receive its just reward. Today the industrial worker is cut off from the rest of the town in which he lives, because the others look down upon him. This is not a healthy system."

Mrs. Roosevelt said she would make no political addresses during the the forthcoming campaign.

Alarmist Reports Condemned

★ ★ ★

'Moral Poison Gas' Strikes Arms Parley; Press Indulges in Irresponsible Rumors

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

Rarely have there been so many alarmist reports as have simultaneously appeared in the French, German, and Polish newspapers, and in a section of the British press, on the subject of Danzig and the Polish corridor. It is, of course, the duty of journalists to reveal the real state of affairs, and they would be culpable if they failed to uncover war plots. But though the timely exposure of desperate designs may serve the cause of peace, the sensational exploitation of a situation of discontent is calculated, on the contrary, to stir up strife.

M. William Martin in the Journal de Genève suggests that a veritable wave of "moral poison gas" has been deliberately launched during the Disarmament Conference. Even the events of China—themselves real enough—were perhaps not fortuitously produced at this particular moment. It would be interesting to know who supplied Japan with cannon and munitions and necessary credits. M. Martin indicates that a number of "grand organs" came under the control of the metallurgical industry.

He further suggests that the Hitlerite movement, calculated to cause alarm, found outside Germany considerable aid from those who afterward denounced the danger and declared the necessity of preparing their defense against it. Finally, the agitation around Danzig began, and some newspapers went so far as to hint at an immediate explosion and the possibility of an early war.

* * *

Such is the international atmosphere, and although many persons of perfectly good faith helped to spread the alarm, it can hardly be doubted that a good deal of alarm was deliberately caused with a definite purpose.

What is to be said of the publication of a German book with the title "Attention! The Polish Troops Crossed the Frontier of Eastern Prussia Last Night." In one bookshop it was presented with a band in the form of a telegram: "Transmitted by radio—Eastern Prussia is invaded." A map purported to show the territory taken by the Polish troops.

Another bookshop filled its window with toy soldiers, engaged in battle, with cannon, tanks, airplanes and trenches. This was by way of illustration of a chapter of the book.

* * *

The Polish Government recently presented at Geneva a project of "moral disarmament" in which particular attention was given to the press. Obviously books should be included in the condemnation of alarmist propaganda. It is not easy to decide what steps should be taken, for, as the Swedish representative pointed out, it would be dangerous to give any impression of wishing to interfere with the freedom of the press:

"It is impossible to exaggerate the danger that may arise (during periods of international complications) from irresponsible press campaigns. . . . There are circumstances in which aggressive propaganda against a foreign power may take such offensive forms and assume such a threatening character as to constitute a real danger to peace."

The Polish delegation submitted the following recommendation: "The special committee, being aware of the danger which, in the event of an international crisis, may arise from irresponsible press campaign and publicity given in the press to inaccurate or tendentious information, recognizing that aggressive propaganda may, in certain circumstances, constitute a veritable threat to the peace of the world, requests the assembly to consider this problem and examine the possibilities of finding a solution."

If it would be wrong to interfere with newspaper men and writers in general who are conscientiously fulfilling what they regard as their duty of uncovering ugly situations, there are cases in which it is clear that there is an inadequate sense of responsibility, and it may even be true, as M. Martin suggests, that deliberately mischievous influences are at work. This problem of "moral poison gases" is unquestionably of the highest importance.

ROCKNE SALES INCREASE

DETROIT, July 8—Rockne deliveries by dealers for the first 20 days of June exceeded by 25.3 per cent deliveries for the first 20 days of May.

Business Women To Meet in Paris

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 8—Thirty-four American business women left here in the Berengaria, of the Cunard Line, Wednesday to attend the meeting of the board of directors of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women in Paris on July 14 to 17.

Among important questions on the agenda of the conference is that of deciding whether the organization will affiliate with the Equal Rights International, organized in 1930 to negotiate through the League of Nations a treaty binding all member nations to abolish at once existing discriminations against women.

The board also will act on the question of indorsing a protocol drawn up by the Economic Sanctions Committee, for presentation to the signatories of the Pact of Paris. The protocol provides that any signatory nation resorting to hostilities shall be subject to joint action by the other signatory nations, which will hamper its military operations and jeopardize its civil industry and trade.

Miss Lena Madesin Phillips of New York City, president of the International Federation; Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman of Richmond, Va., president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, who will head the American delegation in Paris; Miss Mary C. Kennedy of Lafayette, Ind., finance chairman, and Miss Helen Havener of New York City, publicity chairman, are among the group.

PHILADELPHIA YOUTH START BIBLE STUDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 8 — The great holiday question "What shall we do today?" will be answered for 10,000 Philadelphia children, for the next three weeks, by the daily vacation Bible schools which opened Tuesday.

One of the larger groups is meeting in the Fifth Street Temple at Fifth and Spring Garden Streets. Here 250 children receive instruction in Bible subjects until 10 o'clock when they are provided with milk and crackers. After this handwork of various kinds occupies their attention until 11:30 o'clock when selected motion pictures are shown.

HOUSEHOLD ARTS

A Home With a Shining Face

"ANYTHING that is worth having is worth taking care of," one grandmother used to say. Well-polished wood in tables and chairs, thoroughly brushed upholstery and neatly kept floor coverings usually connote a thrift that spans the years and brings furnishings through many years of hard wear in good condition.

Polishing Woods

A dinginess and smoky film which gathers on the wooden part of furniture, sometimes giving a blue cast to mahogany, can be removed by using a linseed oil soap which comes in a paste form packed in a tin can. By dissolving a portion of this soap the size of an English walnut in about a quart of boiling water and adding another quart of cold water to cool it for the hands, a very soapy suds is ready for use. After washing the wood with this solution, the surface should be wiped off with a damp cloth or sponge and polished briskly with a soft dry cloth. This will leave a fine luster with all dirt and greasiness removed.

Where furniture needs extra polishing, linseed oil is recommended by many interior decorators. By dipping a soft cloth in the oil and then in a very small amount of pumice powder and applying it to the wood with an untiring amount of rubbing, a very fine finish can be obtained. The palm of the hand even is recommended for some of the rubbing to get that used effect which is apparent on a stair railing in a public place which has absorbed oil from many hands.

A pan of water will moisten the air in a room where there is danger of too much heat and prevent the glue in furniture from drying out and leaving the parts loosened.

Upholstery

At least once a week the cushions in upholstered furniture should be taken out and all of the cracks thoroughly brushed. Sometimes the base of a chair will sink from the weight of the people who constantly sit on it, so that the crease between the seat and sides can be more easily cleaned. All seams, pockets, and corded parts should be brushed. The small brush attachment of the vacuum cleaner is helpful, but should not be used on down-filled pillows, as it may draw out some of the little feathers.

Cushions in chairs and davenports need to be turned often to prevent excessive wear in any one place. Where cushions are filled with felt padding and have no springs they should be poked in vigorously at the sides to keep the filling from matting too much. If upholstered chairs are kept out of the strong sunshine they retain their original colors longer.

Some covering materials will not quickly appear soiled, but light fabrics will need frequent cleaning. This can be done at home with a special soap for the purpose which comes in a can. After making a soapy solution, according to the directions given, scrub a small section of the fabric with a stiff bristle brush working with a circular motion and using a quantity of suds to prevent uneven results. When the scrubbing is finished, scrape off as much lather as possible, taking up the balance with the vacuum cleaner. Then rinse the clean portion with a weak solution of salt water applied with a soft damp sponge. In wiping a long-pile fabric, such as velour or mohair, wipe with the nap of goods to prevent forcing the moisture into the fabric.

Rugs are effectually cleaned by a similar method without being removed from the floor.

To prevent a chair from getting too much hard wear it is sometimes advisable to exchange its position with that of another. It was discovered in one home that a comparatively hard chair placed near a window was more popular than a soft one in a less interesting position. Rugs can be turned about to redistribute the wear upon them.

Sundry Spots

Despite precautions, spotting will take place, and stains given immediate and correct attention prove far less disastrous than those which are allowed to dry or are left for the dry cleaner. Grease, ink, paint and acids, being differently constituted, need totally different treatments.

Grease spots on upholstered chairs or rugs can be removed at once with carbon tetra-chloride. Apply it with a soft cloth, taking up the soil as it dissolves with a clean cloth or blotter. Or the grease spot can be sprinkled with fullers' earth and when the grease has been absorbed the fullers' earth removed with a whisk broom.

Chocolate stains can be removed by the application of powdered borax soaked into the fabric with cold water and allowed to stand for 15 minutes. They should then be rubbed gently with a cloth. When dry, the borax can be brushed out with a whisk broom or a vacuum cleaner.

Freshly spilled ink should be taken up immediately with blotting paper. Then the spot must be thoroughly sponged with sweet milk, which is allowed to stand several minutes. Wash out the milk with clean hot water, and, if convenient, sprinkle corn meal on the fabric to assist the drying process.

Fresh paint, if moist, can be removed by cleaning it gently with a cloth wet in turpentine. If the paint has become hard, remove as much as possible by scraping and then moisten the remainder with a very little vaseline and proceed with the turpentine as in the case of wet paint.

Acids, such as vinegar and lemon juice, which quickly affect colors, should be sponged at once with ammonia water, four tablespoonfuls of water being mixed with one of ammonia. This will sometimes even restore changed colors.

Appraising One's Methods

ADVENTURES IN HOME MAKING

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, held in Washington, D. C., last December, went more deeply into the subject of home management and family relationships than the name implies. Volume IV of the final reports, issued on June 20, is entitled "Household Management and Kitchens" and outlines the steps necessary to bring the efficiency of modern business into household management and the scientific technique of the factory into the equipment and operation of the home.

The conference brought together for the first time all the interests and professions whose activities combine to produce modern housing. By so doing it made clear the relations of the activities of each group to housing as a whole. The present volume is the result of fitting home economics into the complete picture of housing. It shows, for example, that the purchasing habits of a family—the expenditures it makes for food, clothing entertainment, and how it makes these expenditures—determine whether it can own a home.

* * *

The study outlined in the book shows that in spite of the high standard continually striven for by the average home maker most homes still lack the efficiency of a workshop of business office. It says that "while industry has forged ahead in improving working conditions through the study of space, ventilation, lighting, sequence of work and adequate equipment, the working conditions in the average home have moved forward, as a whole, very little since the modern industrial movement came to the front."

One of the important facts which this new volume stresses is that the 30,000,000 home makers of the United States not only manage one of the largest business undertakings of the country, but they also direct the happiness, and consequently the efficiency of a vast number of the citizens, and that the economic waste involved in the inadequacy of the plant where such tremendous undertakings are conducted is of primary importance.

* * *

The remedy for lack of organization and system in the affairs of the home, as proposed, is that home makers take a leaf from the book of business and industry and adapt it intelligently to the home. The volume does not leave us confused as to the methods to pursue in doing this; it is a manual of procedure and a summary of results so far achieved. It analyzes the house and its equipment and the processes carried on in it as an engineer would analyze a factory. It considers every aspect of the subject whether it be storage space, or wall and floor finishes that are easy to clean, or the sizes and shapes of kitchens, or heights of working surfaces, or lighting and ventilation, or laundry equipment; indicates what is known about each, and what needs to be discovered, and concerning many makes original contributions.

Furthermore, the volume provides the housewife a simple technique by which she can check up her own activities and determine whether she is wasting time and energy, and, if so, why. It records the status of substitute services, such as commercial laundries and community nurseries, and weighs their advantages, disadvantages, and possibilities for development. It presents the results of studies made to determine whether and under what conditions it pays to make clothing at home or to engage in other forms of home production. It assembles the results of studies on family budgets for the benefit of families desiring a check on their own expenditures. It analyzes modern purchasing procedure such as installment buying, selection, the influence of advertising, and the necessity of grade marking of consumers' goods.

This book may be procured for $1.15 from Dr. John M. Gries, Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

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HOUSEHOLD ARTS · CRAFTS · CUISINE

On With the Picnic Season!

Packing the Lunch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, Calif.

THERE are three essentials for a really enjoyable picnic. One is having a lunch that is moist; second, being able to assemble an attractive menu quickly and without too much work; and, third, convenience in packing so that nothing will have to be brought home.

Beverages, of course, keep the menu from being too dry. Many like something hot. With a thermos bottle one can bring either hot soup or a hot beverage. In very hot weather an iced drink such as orange or pineapple juice is refreshing. Salads help make a moist lunch, too.

One convenient way to pack a salad is to use a container that can be thrown away and line it thick with lettuce leaves. The salad can then be served to each on a lettuce leaf. Potato, salmon, tuna and mixed vegetable salads are nice packed this way. A gelatine salad can be molded in small glass jars, such as contain peanut butter or salad dressing. Salad dressing can be passed, when the lunch is served.

All sorts of small glass jars are useful for the picnic basket. Olive or jelly jars are excellent for carrying cream or butter. They may be used also for French dressing or sugar. A big glass jar is a good container for a mixed fruit salad. The dressing may be mixed with it, or served later.

Sandwiches are most appetizing when the filling is moist. Salad dressing may be added to the meat, eggs or fish used. Deviled eggs are more palatable than the hard-cooked variety. Cream cheese is more easily spread when mixed with condensed milk, cream or salad dressing.

There are several ways to carry pepper and salt. The two can be mixed and sealed in an envelope, then a tiny corner is torn off at the picnic and salt and pepper will sift out. Or one may take two squares of oiled paper and with elastic bands snap these covers down over the tops of the salt and pepper shakers.

Oil, wax and cellophane paper is very useful, and much that comes wrapped around bread, cookies, etc., can be neatly salvaged for the picnic basket. A bit of frosting is easily wiped off with a moist cloth. The paper can then be dried in the sun and will be like new. Oiled paper that is wrinkled but not soiled can be pressed with a warm flat-iron. Deviled eggs, as well as sandwiches, each need an oil paper wrapping. Any kind of egg is kept in nice condition by being placed in a cardboard egg box which can later be thrown away.

There are several ways to distinguish sandwiches with different fillings. Whole wheat and white bread is one simple way. Another is to cut them in different shapes. Thus jelly sandwiches may be cut across diagonally, and minced ham square across. Or, after the sandwiches are wrapped in oiled paper, one kind may have a second wrapper of colored tissue paper to distinguish the kind. Children will enjoy these colored wrappers, and it is also a pretty idea for a party picnic served on the lawn at home.

Cup cakes, baked in paper cups, are nicer for the picnic basket than other kinds, since they are easy to hold in the hand without stickiness. Gingerbread, which is usually moist, can be baked in the same style. Stiff paper cups may also hold baked custards, gelatine, jellied chicken or salad. N. D. D.

A Savory Sandwich Filling

Strain

Tomato pulp to make 1 pint, bring to a boil, set over boiling water and add 2 tablespoons minute tapioca; cook until the tapioca is clear, about 15 minutes. Add gradually

½ pound grated cheese and stir until it is melted. Remove from the fire and add:

¼ pound dried beef, chopped fine

¼ teaspoon mustard and

1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce. Pour into a jar and seal. When cold, this is of proper consistency for sandwich spreading and will keep three weeks in the refrigerator.

Two Easy Picnic Meals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass.

The first response to this title may well be, "Impossible!" and when it is announced that the sub-title is, "One of Them Without Sandwiches," the next remark may well be, "Then it isn't a picnic!"

But both are picnics, and both are as nearly effortless as anything can be.

First, the one without sandwiches. Two young women like to go off for the day in a car and halt when they get to a very lovely view, and eat their luncheon out of doors.

It has not been feasible to make sandwiches, so the only demand upon the kitchen has been the filling of two thermos bottles, one with a beverage, and one with cold water. A lunch basket belonging to the car always has salt, pepper, sugar, etc.

The procedure is as follows. A stop is made to purchase a loaf of French bread, the crusty variety that is about a yard long. Butter and cheese are added to this purchase, and also tomatoes and melons.

When the particular view of hill, or sea, or plain is found, luncheon is ready; for only does one need to cut from the French loaf the customary bias slices, add the butter and cheese, cut the tomatoes and melons.

This may sound like meager fare but it has always been found most satisfying, for when extra things in the way of sandwich spreads have been taken along, they have returned intact, the whole point being the refreshing simplicity. If tomatoes and melons are not in season, they may have substitutes of a related nature.

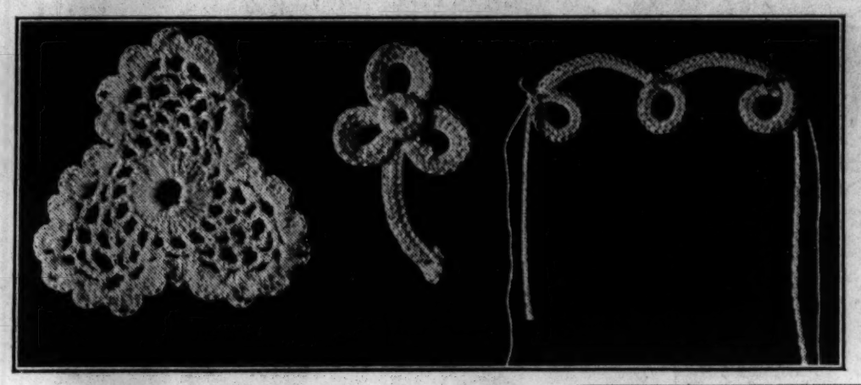
The second picnic does have sandwiches, but they come under the heading, "Easy." The hostess has in her car a board the width of the car. Wallboard is appropriate. When the chosen spot is found, this board is spread from window-casing to window-casing of the rear seat. Upon it are placed loaves of bread, butter, mayonnaise, and the favorite sandwich fillings, both savory and sweet. The hostess merely cuts the bread, her guests enthusiastically making their own choice and doing the rest. The other foods, as salads, cakes, etc., can also be chosen for simplicity.

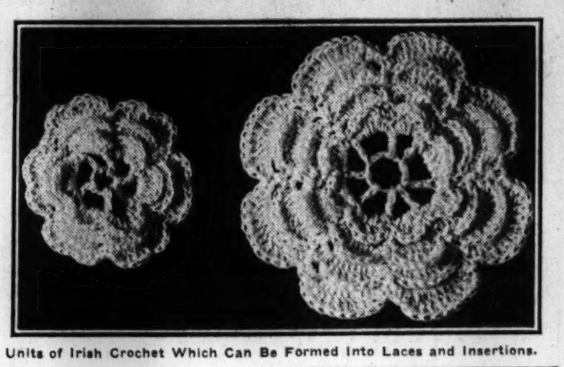
Both of these have been enjoyed over and over, and can be heartily recommended. E. P. F.

Taking Along a Pie

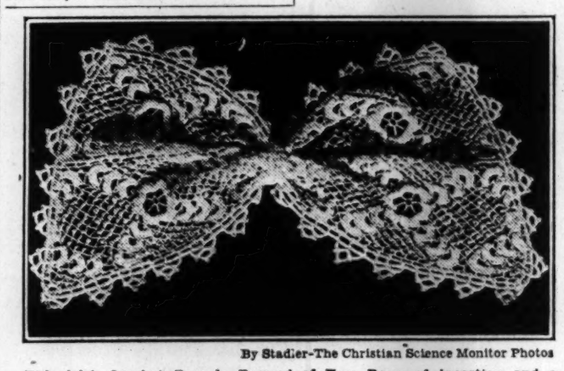
Sometimes it is fun to take a fresh pie along picnicking. A good way to carry it is to leave it in the pan in which it was baked, cutting and serving it right from this at meal time. Even a custard with a "touchy" meringue can be carried successfully in this way if an empty pie pan is inverted over the custard and held in place by several rubber bands passed about both pans.

When you send in recipes for possible use in this column, please follow our new form in writing them out, and be particularly exact in copying the ingredients. As to the form: Notice how the cooking directions are given along with the ingredients, and not at the end, and how the ingredients are brought out to the left-hand margin so that they are in a convenient list. Please tell us how many your recipes will serve, and if baking directions are given, we like to know the oven temperature.—Editor.





Units of Irish Crochet Which Can Be Formed Into Laces and Insertions.



By Stadler-The Christian Science Monitor Photos

This Irish Crochet Bow Is Formed of Two Rows of Insertion and a Picot-Point Edging Crocheted On After the Insertion Is Completed. Moreover, the Rosettes Are All Formed Separately and Then Joined Together With a Mesh.

Irish Crochet and How to Do It

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

IRISH crochet is the aristocrat of the crochet family, and just now it is in the fashion spotlight. Though it may look difficult to do, the stitches which appear so complicated are not really hard to master. Mercerized thread should be used in all cases for the best effects.

In making Irish crochet insertion, such as that used in the bow illustrated, the rosettes are formed separately and then joined together to fashion the insertion. Remember that the larger the rosette the wider will be the lace.

Roses and rosettes used in Irish crochet differ according to the number of their petals or layers. The worker may build up one, two, three or four layers. Only one layer is used in the case of those employed for the bow, which is made of two rows of insertion, and has its picot-point edging crocheted on after the rest of the bow is completed. The detailed illustration shows the rosettes of three and four layers, and also the shamrock, which is frequently used alternately with the rosettes, and is simpler to do, requiring less time. Eyelet edging, which is much the same stitch as that used for the shamrock, is also shown. This is ideal as a finish for edges, as on a collar-and-cuff set of sheer fabric, and is very easy to do and goes quickly.

Be sure to use the number of mercerized crochet thread and the size of the steel crochet hook which are recommended. Otherwise, the best results will not be achieved.

One can learn to make this aristocrat of laces while listening to radio programs.

Four-Petal Rosette

Materials: No. 50 Mercerized Crochet. No. 12 steel crochet hook.

Ch 8, join into a ring. 1st row: Ch 6, 5 d c under ring, with ch-3 between each d c, ch 3, fasten with sl st in 3d of ch-6. 2d row: Over each ch-3 work 1 s c, 1 half d c, 3 d c, 1 half d c, 1 s c. 3d row: 1 s c over each d c of 1st row, with ch-5 between. 4th row: Over each ch-5 work 1 s c, 1 half d c, 5 d c, 1 half d c, 1 s c. Fifth row: 1 s c over each s c between petals of 3d row, with ch-7 between. 6th row: Over each ch-7 work twice, 1 s c, 1 half d c, 3 d c, 1 half d c, 1 s c, or, if a more regular outside edge is preferred, work 1 s c, 1 half d c, 7 d c, 1 half d c, 1 s c.

For a larger rose, work additional rows, increasing the ch loops 2 sts and the petals 2 d c. Most workers make as many center motifs as required and surround them with a mesh of a width required. For example, a rosette may be used in an insertion which is made just the width of the rose; or an insertion or medallion or lace may be three or four times the width of the rose.

Irish Crochet Shamrock

Materials: No. 50 mercerized crochet. No. 12 steel crochet hook. No. 5 pearl cotton for a cord foundation.

Work 30 s c over the cord foundation, and draw cord up for a slight curve. Bend the cord around into a ring, and work 17 s c over the ring; 1 s c on cord foundation. Make two more rings in the same manner. Then work 17 s c on the 17 s c of each leaf. On under side of each leaf work 17 s c over the first row of 17 s c. Then work another row of s c over the stem. To make the ring that forms the center, work 17 s c over a triple cord foundation. Fasten it to the center, wrong-side-up.

Eyelet Edging

In making eyelets suitable for fine dress net or organdie, use the following instructions:

Materials: No. 50 mercerized crochet. No. 10 steel crochet hook. No. 5 pearl cotton for a cord foundation.

Work 20 s c over the cord foundation. Draw the cord up tightly into a slight curve. Work 20 more s c over the cord foundation, fasten with a tight s c back in the 20th s c from hook. Draw the cord up tightly, so that it forms a ring. Repeat from the beginning. Be sure that the eyelets all turn in the same direction; also that all are of uniform size.

Lamps of Yesterday

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

AN INTERESTING contrast between the old and the new in ever-changing Manhattan is a little shop specializing in the kerosene oil lamps which were once household familiars. This shop is tucked away beneath the shadows of the steel skeleton of Radio City, a colossus which in method of construction and in purpose serves as a dramatic antipode to the social picture evoked by oil-burning lamps.

When Thomas B. Adams returned from service in the Union Army he opened this shop, which he restricted to "high-grade" lamps. His chief importation from England was an innovation then known as a duplex burner. Adams promoted this with enthusiastic emphasis on its "new-fashioned convenience," in a manner similar to that with which the salesman of today recommends indirect-lighting systems.

The shop is now conducted by Mr. Adams' two daughters. A glance at their order book answers the layman's curiosity as to the market for oil lamps. It reveals, for example, the purchase of a complete line of lamps by a ranch owner in Montana. A Cope Cod resident orders an old ship lantern for the porch and a student lamp for the living room. From South Carolina comes a request for oil lamps to fit out an entire house. Adirondack camps are frequent customers. Many orders come from a restricted area on Long Island where the residents have refused electrification.

While some of the oil-burning lamps in the shop exhibit modernistic pottery bases and shades, the majority are like those which many of us remember in grandmother's house, if not in the dwellings of our own youth. There is a Colonial suggestion about one particularly decorative type which bears a glass shade with prism drops. A familiar reading light is the old-time student lamp with glass shade and brass container. A high metal lamp is the "piano lamp" of long ago. Other models included in this quaint exhibit number iron lamps in brackets, used to illuminate halls, and the adjustable "pulley lamp" which is still suspended over the dining-room or kitchen table of certain rural homes. There are many glass lamps in old designs, occasionally demanded by owners of isolated farms or residents of restored Cape Cod cottages interested in retaining furnishings of the period to which their homes belong.

For the bathroom there survive flat reflector lamps and tiny lamps made entirely of glass, a type of seven-day light which provides a small steady glow throughout the night. There are examples of the big, rotund lamp of beaten brass, a demand for which seems to linger. An attractive exhibit is a lamp with a round glass globe, protected by brass wire, to which is attached a sturdy brass chain. This lamp may be hung on the wall or transported the length of the chain—after the custom of Cape Cod skippers—to light a departing guest to the gate. Most useful to illumine an outdoor or porch party are candle shaped lamps mounted in enameled tin, with perforated top to prevent smoking and a generous reservoir of oil in the base.

The present proprietors do not now publish a catalogue, because their stock is constantly changing. Written inquiries are answered by one of the sisters, who has a knack for drawing, with sketches of lamps in stock. At one time, however, the shop did issue a catalogue, and colored card advertising. These yellowed clippings, to which is attached a certain amount of historical interest, are to be given to the New York Museum of Science and Industry at the request of that institution.

To Make a Pillow Rug

FOR outdoor use, either on the lawn or at the beach, there is an easily made novelty called a "pillow-rug." As the name implies, this article combines a strip of material on which to lie, and an attached cushion. When made at home, with the use of a sewing machine, the time consumed should not exceed an hour. The cost is almost as inconsequential as the time, for the materials required are merely two yards of stout, sunproof cotton, and the filling for a long, narrow pillow. Gay-colored awning cloth, denim, and the like, are suitable, and colors may be chosen to match lawn furnishings or beach ensembles.

The process of making a pillow-rug is simplicity itself. One end of the two-yard strip of material is turned under to the depth of three-quarters of a yard and stitched across the entire width of the goods and also up one side, thus forming the case of the pillow. Into the open end of this pocket is then stuffed whatever filling is desired and the opening stitched closely together, to correspond with the other end of the pillow. The selvage in all cases provides a sufficient edge-finish so that the material need not be turned under at the ends of the cushion.

The other end of the long trip, forming the rug portion, is hemmed to the depth of three-fourths of an inch and this hem is left open at one end. When the rug is in use, a small curtain rod may be slipped into the casing to insure the fabric's staying in place. The rod may be left in permanently, if preferred, and both ends of the casing closed. It has been found that a small rod, of the 10-cent type, adds but little to the weight of the pillow-rug and has the advantage of keeping the fabric flat and easy to roll when it is to be carried.

For transportation, roll the pillow-rug closely and arrange whatever closing is preferred. Three bands of heavy tape are sometimes used, the roll then being carried horizontally like a shawl-strap. Snaphooks can also be used to fasten the end of the rolled rug securely to the pillow, the roll then being carried vertically by means of a loop at one end.

An article of this kind is so inexpensive, when made at home, and offers such comfort as well as a practical protection to one's sports garments, that several of them might well be included in the family's collection of outdoor belongings.

THE RECIPES
on this Page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by
Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

A Food-Drink Almost
twice as nourishing
as plain milk
and in keeping with your standards

MONITOR mothers have shown clearly their approval of Cocomalt—the delicious chocolate flavor food-drink.

For children whose mothers read this newspaper are now drinking Cocomalt regularly—at meals and between meals. Their mothers know that Cocomalt is a rich, wholesome drink—in keeping with their standards—and *almost twice as nourishing as plain milk.*

Cocomalt actually adds 70% more nourishment (food-energy) to a glass of milk—providing *extra* nutritious food elements valuable to the child's growth and development.

And how youngsters love this chocolate flavor milk-drink! It's a real soda-fountain treat to them. Even children who dislike plain milk *can't seem to get enough Cocomalt!*

Write for trial can

Cocomalt comes in ½, 1 and 5-lb. size at grocers. Or send your name and address and 10c (to cover cost of packing and mailing) to R. B. Davis Co., Dept. 34-G, Hoboken, N. J., for a generous trial can. Simple to prepare—just mix it with milk and serve. High in food value—low in cost. Tempting either hot or cold. Send for the trial can today.

Learn How to
Prepare Tempting Meals

A free folder tells about short, Four and Eight Weeks' Intensive, and One Year Courses. Send for your copy today.

Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc.
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ANY WOMEN
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FREE BOOK

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PARCHMENT CO.
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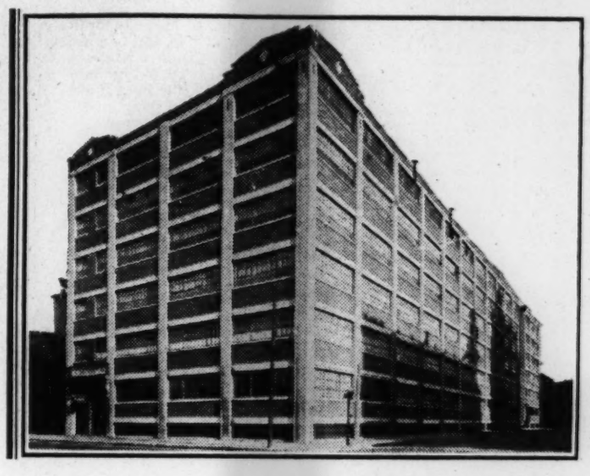
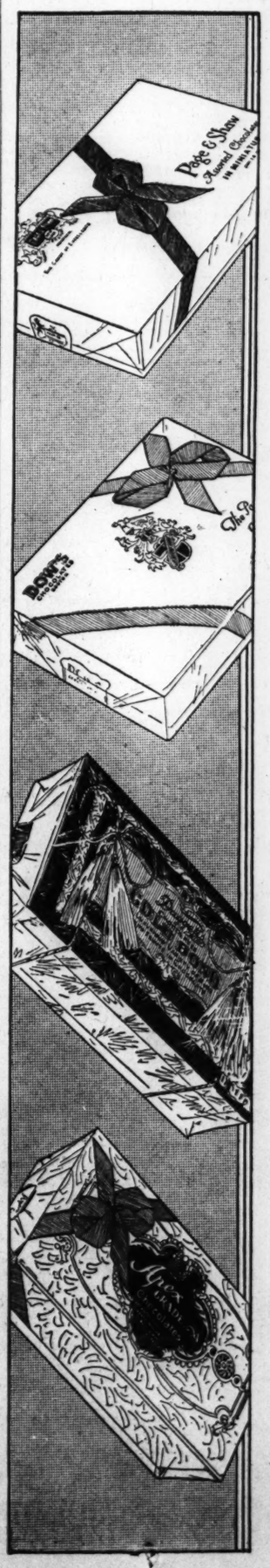


All readers of this paper and their friends are cordially invited to visit the main Daggett plant in Cambridge, about five minutes from the Christian Science Publishing House, on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. You will find it an interesting experience to view an ultra-modern candy factory in full operation.

To Our FRIENDS:
An Announcement

of an Investment Opportunity in an Old and Successful Business

Appearing only in The Christian Science Monitor.



AN expansion program has made available a $200,000.00 issue of 7% Preferred Stock in Daggett Chocolate Company, Cambridge, Massachusetts, one of the oldest and most successful confectionery manufacturers in the country. Parent company has paid uninterrupted dividends at 7 per cent for thirty-five years. Now owns and controls three subsidiary lines—Apex Chocolate Company, F. H. Dow Company, and Page & Shaw, Inc.

Conservative management and sound merchandising methods have solidly established the success of this organization. After acquiring the good will and assets of Page & Shaw Company in January, 1931, sales amounted to over one-half million dollars on this brand for the year, and the first four months of 1932 show a 300 per cent increase over corresponding period in 1931.

Total sales for the Daggett Chocolate Company in 1931 ran well over two and one-half million dollars, a substantial increase over the preceding year. Present Common Stock represents a surplus of over one-half million dollars, based solely on cash and inventory value. Average net earnings for last eight years have totaled more than four and one-quarter times the Preferred Dividend requirements. Present Preferred Stock outstanding $300,000.00.★

7%
PREFERRED

New capital will be used in part for the acquisition and promotion of another nationally known brand of chocolates, and to expand distribution and sales of the company's present lines, especially Page & Shaw and Daggett brands.

Operation of Daggett Chocolate Company is national in scope . . . maintaining own factory in Florida for extraction of orange juice . . . factory in Norfolk, Va., for preparation of strawberries . . . company works entirely with its own raw materials . . . makes own chocolate from cocoa beans . . . prepares all its own flavors and fruit syrups . . . even manufactures its own boxes . . . occupies over 250,000 square feet of floor space . . . employs 650 people.

The reputation and business ability of company's executives virtually represent a guarantee. F. L. Daggett, president and treasurer, has been one of the leaders in candy manufacture in New England for forty years. The entire group of directors are active in the company and are thoroughly experienced over a period of years in the manufacture of high-grade chocolates.

★*A complete statement giving full details of the company's resources and financial standing is available upon request and will be gladly mailed to you. Simply clip and send the coupon below.*

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Main and Ames Streets
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Please send me financial statement and further information regarding your $200,000.00 7 per cent Preferred Stock issue.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HARRY COOPER LEADS GOLFERS

Von Elm and Hagen Tied for Second in Canadian Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., July 8 — Harry Cooper, Glen Oak Country Club, Glen Ellyn, Ill., runnerup for the United States title in 1927, led the field in the Canadian open golf championship at the end of the first day's play at the Ottawa Hunt and Golf Club course on Thursday by means of a record-equaling 69, four under par. He was, however, only one stroke ahead of the defending champion, Walter C. Hagen of Detroit, and the original business man golfer, George Von Elm, also entered from Detroit.

It was Hagen who provided the dramatic touch of the day. Along with his exhibition partner, Jose Jurado of the Argentine. He was delayed by motor trouble on the way and did not arrive until late in the afternoon, 4½ hours after he was scheduled to tee off. Within half an hour of their arrival he and Jurado were on the way, followed by the huge gallery that had followed the other contestants throughout the day. Although he had never seen the layout before he started off with an eagle 3 on the first hole, he proceeded to be under par for each of the nines.

With the exception of Gene Sarazen and Thomas D. Armour, both of whom entered but did not appear, the field was as strong as any in previous years, and the first day's play promises a stirring struggle through Friday and Saturday's double round. Eight players bettered par in the first round and two others equaled while a total of 26 are within six strokes of the pace setter. Two former winners, Leo Diegel and Al Watrous are bracketed with Olin Dutra and Tom Kerrigan in a four-cornered tie for fourth place with 72's while another former champion, Macdonald Smith, is on even terms with Wiffy Cox with par 73's.

All players not more than 20 strokes behind the leader on Friday night will continue through the final 36 holes on Saturday. Par and the leader's cards were:

Par, out	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	3	5	—37
Par, in	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	3	5	—36—73
Cooper, out	5	3	3	3	3	5	4	3	6	—35
Cooper, in	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	—34—69
Hagen, out	3	4	3	6	3	5	4	3	5	—36
Hagen, in	4	4	5	4	4	2	4	3	4	—34—70
Von Elm, out	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	5	—37
Von Elm, in	4	4	4	3	4	2	4	3	5	—33—70

Player	Out	In	Tl
Harry Cooper, Chicago	35	34	69
George Von Elm, Detroit	37	33	70
W. C. Hagen, Detroit	36	34	70
L. H. Diegel, Agua Caliente	35	37	72
Al Watrous, Birmingham	37	35	72
Olin Dutra, Los Angeles	35	37	72
T. L. Kerrigan, Mount Vernon	34	38	72
Wiffy Cox, Brooklyn	38	35	73
Macdonald Smith, Great Neck	38	35	73
J. J. Farrell, Mamaroneck	37	37	74
Ed Dudley, Concordville	38	36	74
Dave Spittal, St. Andrews	41	33	74
Jack Littler, Ottawa Hunt	39	35	74
Horton Smith, Oak Park	38	36	74
R. A. Cruickshank, New York	37	37	74
Jose Jurado, Argentina	38	36	74
Andy Kay, Lambton	38	37	75
Arthur Hulbert, Thornhill	39	36	75
D. A. Ferguson, Weston	37	38	75
W. Smithers, Royal Ottawa	37	38	75
R. Cunningham, Royal York	36	39	75
Emmet French, Southern Pines	38	37	75
*Arthur Lynch, Mamaroneck	37	38	75
Mortie Dutra, Long Beach	37	38	75
R. Borthwick, Scarboro	38	37	75
R. Burns, Montreal	39	36	75
T. P. Perkins, New York	39	37	76
Willie Spittal, Oakdale	39	37	76
Lou Cumming, Toronto Golf	42	34	76
H. M. Logan Jr., Cedar Brook	37	39	76
*J. N. Nash, London Hunt	38	38	76
Reg Batley, Toronto Ladies	39	37	76
C. H. Perkins, West Hartford	40	36	76
Billy Burke, Greenwich	38	38	76
Jules Huot, Kent, Quebec	39	37	76
*Frank Corrigan, Ottawa	41	36	77
R. H. Green, Kingston	38	39	77
Art Millea, Westchester	41	36	77
Willie Lamb, Uplands	39	38	77
George Elder, Whitlock	40	37	77
Ernie Wakelam, McKeller	39	38	77
J. H. Kirkwood, Chicago	40	37	77
*E. A. Innes, Islesmere	40	37	77
James Johnstone, Rosedale	39	38	77
J. M. Patton, Montreal	38	40	78
Joe Mazziotti, White Plains	37	41	78
*H. A. Tryon, Detroit	42	36	78
Harry Towlson, Ottawa Hunt	40	38	78
F. E. Lock, Burlington	41	37	78
Hugh Borthwick, Rouge Hills	39	39	78
Fred Hunt, Brantford	41	37	78
C. R. Murray, Royal Montreal	40	38	78
J. Armitage, Dundas Valley	40	39	79
R. M. Alston, Rivermead	42	37	79
A. Keeling, Lookout Point	38	41	79
Lex Robson, Islington	39	40	79
A. E. Cruttenden, Summit	38	41	79
*C. R. Somerville, London Hunt	43	36	79
Tom Creavey, Concord	38	41	79
A. F. MacPherson, Marlborough	39	40	79
*Dr. J. A. Sullivan, Rosedale	39	40	79
Gordon Brydson, Mississauga	41	39	80
Tomekichi Miyamota, Japan	43	37	80
Archie Bloor, Cobourg	40	40	80
A. L. Duke, Ottawa	38	42	80
Jaw Manero, White Plains	42	38	80
Arthur Riley, Sudbury	40	40	80
Dick Cameron, Mississauga	42	38	80
James Hunter, Glendale	42	38	80
*Gilbert Walker, Glen Mawr	41	40	81
*Melville Rogers, Rivermead	40	41	81
Karl Keffer, Royal Ottawa	42	39	81
A. E. Stoney, Lockport	44	37	81
George Christ, Rochester	41	40	81
*A. C. Bethune, Royal Ottawa	41	40	81
R. C. Mullen, Gatineau	41	40	81
James Patterson, Kanawaki	43	39	82
George Cumming, Toronto Golf	42	40	82
Stuart Aiken, Picton	41	41	82
W. C. Grant, Lachine	42	40	82
Alfred Sims, Chedoke	42	41	83
William Little, Belleville	42	41	83
A. H. Murray, Beaconsfield	41	42	83
Jock Brown, Summerlea	42	41	83
Ralph Redmond, Florida	46	37	83
*J. R. Robertson, Brantford	42	41	83

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	51	33	.607
Baltimore	49	35	.583
Buffalo	47	35	.573
Montreal	41	41	.500
Rochester	41	42	.494
Jersey City	41	47	.466
Reading	33	51	.393
Toronto	31	50	.383

RESULTS JULY 7

Newark 6, Montreal 3.
Buffalo 7, Jersey City 3.
Baltimore 4, Rochester 2.
Reading at Toronto (postponed).

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	46	34	.575
Indianapolis	47	36	.566
Columbus	46	38	.548
Milwaukee	41	37	.526
Kansas City	43	39	.524
Toledo	42	42	.500
Louisville	32	45	.416
St. Paul	26	52	.333

RESULTS JULY 7

Milwaukee 5, Louisville 3.
Milwaukee 8, Louisville 2.
Toledo 4, Minneapolis 3.
St. Paul 11, Columbus 4.
Indianapolis 6, Kansas City 1.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Portland	59	39	.602
Hollywood	58	40	.592
San Francisco	50	45	.526
Los Angeles	48	48	.500
Seattle	48	49	.495
Sacramento	43	55	.439
Oakland	42	55	.433
Missions	40	57	.412

RESULTS JULY 7

Hollywood 10, Missions 3.
Seattle 7, Oakland 1.
Portland 4, Sacramento 1.
Los Angeles 5, San Francisco 3.

Eastern Y. C. To Circle Cape Ann

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKPORT, Mass., July 8—It was fortunate that, following a fine race across Ipswich Bay on Thursday, the captains of the Eastern Yacht Club fleet decided to confine further activities on the annual cruise to the north side of Massachusetts Bay instead of crossing to Provincetown, for, on Friday morning, adverse conditions prevailed which seemed to preclude anything except a short jaunt round Cape Ann with an anchorage for the night at the entrance of Manchester Harbor just above Gloucester.

Still the yachtsmen had enjoyed four successive days of good sport, and especially appreciated a chance for a long test of the windward abilities of their craft, for the wind on Thursday in the run from Kittery, Maine, was ahead the entire 22 miles, probably the longest uphill work that the major yachts have had for many a day.

The start on Thursday off Whale Rock Light at the mouth of the Piscataqua was marked by a fine piece of good sportsmanship on the part of Capt. G. B. Lambert and Secretary Charles Francis Adams on the Vanitie. It transpired that they had received different instructions for starting than those given to Capt. Frederick H. Prince on Weetamoe, and when it was found that the latter was not following, Vanitie wore round, ran back to the committee boat and made a new getaway, with the two boats on nearly equal positions, although the Lambert yacht was to windward.

The wind was moderate and fairly true, and for a time Vanitie, as in past races this season, seemed to hold Weetamoe, but Harold S. Vanderbilt, who was sailing the Prince yacht, began a series of long luffs every time he tacked, and, with 20 tons more of lead on her keel than Vanitie, the Lambert boat was weathered off the Isles of Shoals and from there on to the finish at the entrance of Sandy Bay, Weetamoe's gain was practically continuous. She won by 3m. 54s. in actual time and with her time allowance of seven seconds a mile, by 6m. 47s. in corrected time. At the close of the contest the two yachts had had 10 races this season, including two informal affairs early in June at Newport, and each had taken five. Mr. Lambert was very desirous of another off-the-wind race as in the run across Ipswich Bay on Wednesday, in order that he might test Vanitie's double luff spinnaker, the largest piece of canvas ever carried by a sailing vessel, and containing 17,000 square feet of No. 3 ounce duck.

Mouette had some difficulty in shaking off Iris in Thursday's race and it was not until the two yachts were abreast of Salisbury Beach that she nosed out a lead and finally won by about eight minutes. Falcon took the honors in the Q class and Commodore Aldrich's Armida, with his son Nelson at the tiller, won in the eight meters. The summary:

KITTERY TO ROCKPORT, 22½ MILES

Classes I and J

Name and Owner—	Elap'd h. m. s.	Cor'ted h. m. s.
Vanitie, G. B. Lambert	3 30 15	3 30 15
Weetamoe, F. H. Prince	3 26 21	3 23 38
Thistle, Dr. S. M. Milliken	4 16 55	4 06 34

12-Meter Class

Mouette, H. Havemeyer	4 13 35	3 33 58
Iris, W. A. W. Stewart	4 21 40	3 40 47

Eight-Meter Class

Armida, W. T. Aldrich	4 46 39	3 34 30
Ellen C. P. Curtis	5 18 52	4 07 23

Class Q

Falcon, E. M. Abbott	4 40 05	3 28 36
Robin, Chandler Hovey	4 44 49	3 33 20
Lively Lady, M. W. Green'h	4 52 43	3 41 14
Joan II, F. H. Clark	4 50 43	4 13 47

HELEN HICKS LEADS LONG ISLAND GOLF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN HEAD, L. I., N. Y., July 8—Only one score under 80 was turned in yesterday, the second of a three-day tournament for the championship of the Long Island Women's Golf Association at the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club here. This was quite a contrast to play on the first day when three par-breaking scores were posted. Yesterday the women players found the tee markers pulled back, which probably accounted for the higher scores.

Miss Helen L. Hicks of Lido added a 77 yesterday to her opening round of 78 to lead the field with 155, two strokes ahead of her nearest rival, Mrs. Leo G. Federman of Glen Oaks. Mrs. Federman scored an 82 yesterday. The scores:

Helen L. Hicks, Lido	78	77	155
Mrs. L. G. Federman, Gl. Oaks	75	82	157
Rosalie Knapp, Women's Nat'l	78	87	165
Mrs. R. C. Lake, Old Country	88	81	169
Mrs. Henry March, North Shore	84	90	174
Dorothy Millang, Old Country	87	89	176
Mrs. H. H. Pike Jr., Rockaway H	88	89	177
Mrs. J. L. And'son, Cherry Val	86	92	178
Mrs. J. McMillen, N. Hempst'd	89	90	179
Rosina Jones, Engineers	95	85	180
Mrs. E. Guggenheim, Engineers	99	88	187
Mrs. J. J. Meenan, Nassau	94	94	188
Mrs. E. S. Knapp, Women's Nat	95	94	189
Mrs. L. Cushing, Women's Nat	97	96	193
M. R. Dickson, N. Hempstead	98	95	193
Mrs. H. S. Matzinger Engineers	101	96	197
M. C. Timpson, Rockaway Hnt	104	100	204
Mrs. C. Church, Women's Nat	101	103	204

CORINTHIAN Y. C. AND BEVERLY IN FINAL

YARMOUTH, N. S., July 8 (AP)—Representatives of the Beverly Yacht Club, Marion, Mass., and the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead, Mass., gained the finals of the international junior races for the Prince of Wales trophy here yesterday.

Dwight Fullerton and Thomas Walker of the Beverly Club defeated the Lakeside Yacht Club of Canada in the third and deciding race of the semifinal round.

The Corinthians, W. T. Haley, Jr., and Jack Haley, defeated the Pleon Yacht Club, also of Marblehead, in the third race of the same round to enter the finals. The Pleon crew, defending cup holders, was made up of Miss Marion Leeson, skipper, and W. Gould Jones, crew.

WOOD AND MANGIN ADVANCE

DUBLIN, July 8 (AP)—Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Gregory S. Mangin, representing the international Tennis Club of New York, advanced to the semifinal round of the Irish tennis championships Thursday. Wood defeated A. E. Fannin of Ireland in straight sets, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3, while Mangin eliminated E. A. Maguire, the defending champion, 7—5, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3. The other semifinalists are H. F. Cronin of Ireland and A. Jacobsen of Denmark.

STAR MATMEN ELIMINATED

Sixty-nine U. S. Wrestlers Survive the First Two Rounds in Tryouts

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 8 (AP)—Sixty-nine wrestlers from a field of 112 will start today on the third round of competition for places on the American team in the Xth Olympiad at Los Angeles.

Fourteen of the original qualifiers failed to put in an appearance for the finals and yesterday 29 were eliminated from further competition by having five or more "black marks" chalked up against them in the first and second rounds.

The initial rounds proved disastrous for some well-known grapplers. Among those who fell by the wayside were Kui Hui Young, lone Hawaiian entrant; A. J. Tomlinson, one of the famous brothers from Stillwater, Okla.; Joe H. Woodward, Michigan champion; Elmer Nazworthy, Oklahoma High School title holder; Joe Schutt, National A. A. U. 174-pound champion and Charles McKinney, A. A. U. heavyweight champion.

Only nine contestants went through the opening day's program without seeing a single black mark chalked up against them. They were George Ashforth, Annapolis; Edgar Nemir, University of California; Walter Thomas, Iowa State; Melvin Clodfelder, Stillwater, Okla.; Ben L. Bishop, Lehigh University; Jack F. Van Bebber, Los Angeles; Robert Hess, Iowa; Kermit Blosser, Athens, Ohio, and Harry Fields, Haverford College. The summary:

FIRST ROUND

122-Pound Class

Roland L. Lillie, Iowa State, threw Kui Hui Young, Honolulu T. H., 2m. 55s.

Matthew Hesser, Stillwater, Okla., threw Sumner Forward, Syracuse, 7m. 20s.

Robert Hewitt, Ann Arbor, won decision over Stanley Ball, Michigan State.

Robert Pearce, Oklahoma A. & M., won decision over Joe Sapora, New York Athletic Club.

George Ashforth, United States Naval Academy, threw Rex Peery, Stillwater, Okla., 25s.

C. B. Hawkins, University of Indiana, threw J. E. White, Norman, Okla., 12m. 10s.

134-Pound Class

Zigmund Litowt, New York Athletic Club, threw John K. Ereckson, Baltimore, Md., 1m. 40s.

Ralph Rasor, Oklahoma A. & M., threw A. J. Tomlinson, Stillwater, Okla., 5m. 35s.

Edwin P. Belshaw, University of Indiana, won decision over Jack Spencer, Northwestern University.

Joe Nickel, Kansas State College, threw Arch Keller, Ohio University, 6m. 42s.

Edgar Nemir, University of California, threw Doc Strong, Cushing, Okla., 10m.

Clarence Barnes, Oklahoma A. & M., won a decision over J. H. Woodward, Owosso, Mich.

Walter E. Thomas, Tulsa, Okla., threw John Norden, Woburn, Mass., 12m. 15s.

145-Pound Class

Kenneth P. Ruggles, Iowa State, threw T. S. Warner, Kansas State, 7m. 10s.

Melvin Clodfelter, Enid, Okla., threw William Dyer, Chicago, 5m. 38s.

Vance Bishop, Menheim, Penna., threw Robert Carrigan, Northwestern University, 11m. 45s.

Dale A. Goings, University of Indiana, won decision over Harry Lavorie, New York Athletic Club.

Stacy Hall, Ohio State University, threw F. G. Sappington, University of Missouri, 6m. 30s.

Hardie Lewis, University of Oklahoma, won decision over J. N. Beasley, United States Naval Academy.

Maynard Harmon, Iowa State Teachers College, threw Elmer Nazworthy, Cushing, Okla., 11m. 54s.

158-Pound Class

Jack F. Van Bebber, Los Angeles, threw June Roberts, Kansas State, 6m. 50s.

George Belshaw, University of Indiana, outpointed Thomas Cunningham, Oklahoma A. & M.

George Martin, Iowa State, outpointed Ray Parker, Detroit.

Carl Dougovito, University of Michigan, threw C. W. Johnson, Cherokee, Okla., 4m. 45s.

George Manoli, Boston, threw Herbert Ferguson, Oakland, Calif., 8m. 35s.

Gordon Ellison, Mount Vernon, Iowa, outpointed Bliss Sargeant, Martins Creek, Penna.

174-Pound Class

Ambrose Rancher, University of Indiana, threw J. W. Miller, Kansas State, 20s.

Robert B. Hess, Iowa State, won from Dave Botwinik, Kansas City, forfeit.

Leroy McQuirk, Oklahoma A. & M., outpointed Joseph Schutt, New York A. C.

Allie Moore, Navy, outpointed Wesles Brown, Northwestern.

Richard Boliva, University of Indiana, outpointed Dustin McDonald, University of Indiana.

Lloyd Appleton, Edgewood, Iowa, outpointed Jerry Adams, Lincoln, Neb.

Elton Eubanks, Norman, Okla., outpointed Lloyd Ricks, Stillwater, Okla.

191-Pound Class

Olin Leppard, Michigan State, threw Bob Van Balricon, Ohio State, 9m.

George Stewart, University of California, outpointed Don Haloupek, Moun. Vernon, Iowa.

Robert Russell, Boston, outpointed Ellis Bashara, University of Oklahoma.

Robert Teague, Oklahoma A. & M., outpointed Lewis Tutrin, New York A. C.

Gordon Revealey, Michigan State, threw Gordon de Pree, Stillwater, Okla., 1m. 54s.

Kermit Blosser, Ohio University, threw Lloyd Manley, University of Oklahoma, 9m. 45s.

Conrad Caldwell, Los Angeles A. C., outpointed Robert Jones, University of Indiana.

Gilbert Prey, New York A. C., outpointed John Jekick, Chicago.

Heavyweight Class

Peter Mehringer, University of Kansas, threw Otto Kuss, University of Indiana, 4m. 11s.

Jack Riley, Northwestern, outpointed N. Combs, University of California.

Lewis Hammack, United States Military Academy, outpointed Arthur Gerber, Iowa Teachers.

Aram Silesian, C. C. N. Y., threw Lawrence Fogerty, Attleboro, Mass., 2m.

Ernest Zellers, Indiana Teachers, outpointed Charles McKinney, New York A. C.

Harry Fields, Haverford, threw Roger Flanders, Stillwater, Okla., 9m. 50s.

SECOND ROUND

122-Pound Class

Robert Pearce, Oklahoma A. & M., eliminated Stanley Ball, Michigan State, fall, 4m. 25s.

Joe Sapora, New York A. C., outpointed C. B. Hawkins, Indiana.

Robert Hewitt, Ann Arbor, outpointed Mathew Heffer, Stillwater, Okla.

G. F. Andes, Baltimore, outpointed Roland L. Lillie, Iowa State.

George Ashford, United States Naval Academy, eliminated James E. White, Oklahoma, fall, 1m. 36s.

Sumner Forward, Syracuse, eliminated Kui Hui Young, Honolulu, T. H., decision.

134-Pound Class

John K. Ereckson, Baltimore, threw A. J. Tomlinson, Stillwater, Okla., 1m. 15s.

Belshaw, University of Indiana, won on default from Joseph Woodward, University of Michigan (Woodward eliminated).

Lyle Morford, Mount Vernon, Iowa, outpointed Zigmund Letowt, New York A. C.

Ralph Rasor, Oklahoma A. & M., eliminated Jack Spencer, Northwestern University, by a decision.

Arch Keller, Ohio University, threw Clarence Barnes, Oklahoma A. & M., in 30s.

Edgar Memir, University of California, eliminated John Norden, Woburn, Mass., by scoring a fall in 5m. 13s.

Doc Strong, Cushing, Okla., outpointed Joe Nickel, Kansas State.

145-Pound Class

Melvin Clodfelder, University of Oklahoma, eliminated Harry Lavori, New York A. C., by scoring a fall in 3m. 28s.

Ben Bishop, Lehigh University, eliminated P. F. Warner, University of Kansas, by scoring a fall in 7m. 40s.

William Dyer, University of Chicago, won by default from Dale A. Goings, University of Indiana.

Kenneth P. Ruggles, Iowa State, eliminated Robert Carrigan, Northwestern University, by winning a decision.

Hardie Lewis, University of Oklahoma, outpointed Maynard Harmon, Iowa State Teachers.

Stacy Hall, Ohio State University, eliminated Elmer Nazworthy, Cushing, Okla., by winning decision.

F. G Sappington, University of Missouri, eliminated J. N. Beasley, Navy, by winning decision.

158-Pound Class

Jack F. Van Bebber, Los Angeles A. C., eliminated Ray Parker, Detroit, by a fall in 3m. 55s.

Carl Dougovito, University of Michigan, won a decision over George Martin, Iowa State.

Gordon Ellison, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, eliminated C. W. Johnson, Cherokee, Iowa, by a fall in 4m. 1s.

George Manoli, Boston, won the decision over Bliss Sargeant, Martins Creek, Penna.

June Roberts, Kansas State, eliminated Thomas Cunningham, Oklahoma A. & M., by a fall in 3m. 50s.

L. J. Hove, Geafy, Okla., won a decision over George Belshaw, University of Indiana.

174-Pound Class

Robert B. Hess, Iowa State, eliminated Joseph Schutt, New York A. C., by scoring a fall in 1m. 36s.

Elton Eubanks, Norman, Okla., eliminated J. W. Miller, Kansas State, by scoring a fall in 3m. 30s.

Richard Boliva, University of Indiana, won by a forfeit from Lloyd Ricks, Stillwater, Okla. Ricks was eliminated.

Lloyd Appleton, Edgewood, Iowa, eliminated Wesley Brown, Northwestern University, by winning a decision.

Ambrose Rascher, University of Indiana, eliminated Dustin McDonald, Bloomington, Ind., by decision.

Leroy McGuirk, Oklahoma A. & M., won a fall from Arden Jensen, University of California in 3m. 4s.

Allie Moore, Annapolis, eliminated Jerry Adams, Lincoln, Neb., by decision.

191-Pound Class

George Stewart, University of California, won a decision from Olin Leppard, Michigan State.

Lewis Tutrin, New York A. C., eliminated Ellis Baahara, University of Oklahoma, by taking a fall in 55s.

Kermit Blosser, Ohio University, threw Gordon Reaveley, Michigan State in 45s.

John Haloupek, Mount Vernon, Iowa, eliminated Bob Van Blaricon, Ohio State, by decision.

Lloyd Manley, University of Oklahoma, won by default from Gordon de Pree, Stillwater, Okla., de Pree eliminated.

Conrad Caldwell, Los Angeles A. C., eliminated John Jekick, Chicago, by winning a fall in 4m. 55s.

Robert Teague, Oklahoma Teachers, won a decision from Robert Russell, Boston.

Robert Jones, University of Indiana, threw Gilbert Prey, New York A. C., in 13m. 40s.

Heavyweight Class

Harry Wields, Haverford College, eliminated Lawrence Fogerty, Attleboro, Mass., by fall in 25s.

Arthur Gerber, Iowa Teachers, eliminated Otto Kuss, University of Indiana, by fall in 6m. 40s.

N. Combs, University of California, threw Ernest Zellers, Indiana Teachers, in 6m. 10s.

Peter Nehringer, University of Kansas, won decision over Lewis Hammack, United States Military Academy.

Roger Flanders, Stillwater, Okla., won fall from Aram Silesian, New York Athletic Club, in 2m. 58s.

Jack Riley, Northwestern University, threw Charles McKinney, New York Athletic Club, in 10m. 58s.

SOUTHERN TENNIS TOURNEY STARTED

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 8 (AP)—All of the favorites in both the men's and women's divisions came through the quarterfinals of the Southern Tennis Tournament singles yesterday in strictly regulation fashion.

Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans and Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, seeded No. 1 and No. 2 in that order, won easy victories and will meet men from their own colleges in the semifinals.

Sutter defeated Robert Little of Atlanta, seeded No. 7, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2, while Grant conquered Quinn Connelly of Houston, 6—1, 6—3.

Wilmer M. Hines of Columbia, S. C., who followed Grant on the seeded list, won 6—4, 6—2, from Ed Sutter of New Orleans, seeded No. 8. Dan Murray of New Orleans, sixth seeded player, turned back Billy Hughes of Memphis, No. 4, 7—5, 6—1.

In the semifinals, Sutter, captain of the Tulane University tennis team, will meet Murray, a former captain, and Grant will play Hines, his fellow team mate on the University of North Carolina squad.

Anna Kolf of New Orleans, defending champion and seeded No. 1, led the women with a 6—2, 6—3 victory over Helen Carney of Shreveport La., seeded No. 8. Eliza Coxe of Asheville, N. C., seeded No. 2, turned back Mary Davis of Memphis, 6—2, 6—1.

DE BEAUMONT WINS AGAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Viewed from the Olympic slant, C. L. de Beaumont's third victory in the annual épée competition for the Miller-Hallett trophy here recently was a matter of special interest to British fencers. The event is open to the amateur swordsmen of all nations and this year there was a strong challenge from T. Praem, a Danish épéeist of wide repute. He took second place in the final pool with a record of 13 wins against de Beaumont's and the 12 each of Sir Oswald Mosley and the 1931 Swiss épée champion, Jean Mirabaud. Praem was specially strong in defensive play. Mirabaud led the final pool at the end of the fifth round, and up to then had been touched only once. Subsequently, however, he lost to both Mosley and Praem, while de Beaumont won all his bouts except that against J. A. Franklin. Two previous winners who competed, in addition to de Beaumont, were W. Clayton-Morris and L. V. Fildes. They were not prominently placed.

LOMBARDI CREW CAPTAIN

WORCESTER, Mass., July 8 (AP)—Thomas Lombardi '33, giant stroke oarsman, was elected captain of the 1933 Syracuse University crew at a meeting of the lettermen last night following the Orange's loss to the Penn A. C., in the Olympic trials here. Lombardi did not row in the trials yesterday. Considered one of the greatest oarsmen in Syracuse's history, he was removed from the boat after the Orange's disappointing race at Poughkeepsie and never regained his seat. That defeat marked the only time in three years that Lombardi had sat in a losing shell. Lombardi, whose home is in Jamaica, L. I., also will captain the Syracuse football eleven next fall.

HUNGARIAN ATHLETES REACH N. Y.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 8—Seventeen Hungarian swimmers and waterpolo players, five modern pentathlon contestants and three officials, a total of 25, arrived in this city yesterday on their way to Los Angeles, Calif., where they are to take part in the Xth Olympiad. The members of the aquatic squad wasted no time in getting into the water in preparation for their international match with members of the United States squad, which will take place in the Jerome Cascades Pool tomorrow and Sunday nights.

BOBKAT AND SPRAY WIN

PUT-IN-BAY, Ohio, July 8 (AP)—With ideal sailing conditions prevailing, the final heat of the sloop race, classic of the annual interlake regatta, started today. The Spray of Buffalo, winner of the second heat yesterday, was favored to repeat today and clinch the championship; but the La Salle and Ardette of Detroit were considered threatening challengers. The first heat was won by the Bobkat of Buffalo. The judges announced that should neither the Bobkat nor Spray win today, the winner would be determined on points so that the regatta could be concluded on schedule without another heat.

Richard Murphy Defeats Mercur

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 8 (AP)—Richard T. Murphy of Utica, N. Y., furnished the first upset in the Rhode Island men's singles championships at Agawam Hunt Club yesterday when he eliminated Frederic (Fritz) Mercur of Williamsport, Penna., in straight sets to advance to the semifinals. Keith Gledhill of Santa Barbara, Calif.; Jack P. Tidball of Los Angeles and R. Berkeley Bell of New York accompanied Murphy to the penultimate round.

In stroking his way to a 6—3, 6—3, 6—1 triumph over Mercur the Hamilton College lefthander exhibited an exceptionally steady brand of play which Mercur found too accurate to cope with successfully.

Gledhill, defending state champion, pulled up from behind to outsteady and outlast David N. Jones of Columbia in a drab five-set match. The scores were 8—6, 3—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0. Tidball's fine net game and superb volleying from center court gave him a 7—5, 8—6, 6—1 victory over Martin Buxby of New York, while Bell found little difficulty in holding his own service games to beat a fellow Texan, Jake Hess of Fort Worth, 6—4, 6—4, 6—1.

Mary Greef of Kansas City and Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge, Mass., and Simmons College staged individual duels in both singles and doubles to furnish the highlights of the play in the women's events. Miss Greef won both, defeating Miss Sachs 6—2, 2—6, 6—1 in their quarterfinal singles match and paired with Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles to down Miss Sachs and Virginia Ellis in a quarterfinal doubles match, 1—6, 11—9, 7—5 after the Boston pair had match point at hand in the tenth game of the second set.

Three of the seeded teams in the New England sectional men's doubles advanced to semifinal brackets without trouble. Fritz Mercur and J. Gilbert Hall, top-seeded duo, defaulted to Dick Murphy and Norcross Tilney of New York with match point at hand in the ninth game of the third set. Mercur and Hall left for Denver last night for the Colorado State championships. Mercur's defeat at the hands of Murphy in the singles apparently clinching their decision to make the western trip. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—Quarterfinals

Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated David N. Jones, New York, 8—6, 3—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0.

Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated Martin Buxby, New York, 7—5, 8—6, 6—1.

Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., defeated Frederic (Fritz) Mercur, Williamsport, Penna., 6—3, 6—3, 6—1.

R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Texas, defeated Jake Hess, Fort Worth, Texas, 6—4, 6—4, 6—1.

NEW ENGLAND SECTIONAL MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

R. Berkeley Bell and Jake Hess, defeated Craig Biddle and Bernard Law, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—2, 8—6.

Jack P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles, defeated Fred C. Baggs, New York, and Duncan Langdon, Providence, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4.

Richard T. Murphy and Norcross Tilney, New York, won from Fritz Mercur and J. Gilbert Hall, East Orange, N. J., 2—6, 3—6, 3—5—15—40, default.

Henry Holden, Houston, Texas, and William Smyth, New York, defeated Martin Buxby and Keith Werner, Los Angeles, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Quarterfinals

Bell and Hess defeated Arnold W. Jones and W. W. Ingraham, Providence, 5—7, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

Tidball and Lewis defeated Don Martin and Laurence Freeburn, Boston, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2.

Keith Gledhill and Joseph Coughlin, Los Angeles, defeated Holden and Smyth, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Quarterfinals

Mary Greef, Kansas City, defeated Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., 6—2, 2—6, 6—1.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, 6—3, 6—2.

Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Ottillie Gaertner, Brookline, 6—0, 6—0.

PICK-UPS

FOURTEEN years ago a rosy-cheeked youngster known as the "boy wonder" was given a trial with the New York Giants. He failed to make the grade that year, but the following season was back with the Boston Americans to stay. In 1921 the New York Yankees secured him from Boston, and there he remained until traded to Detroit in 1930. At that time he was believed through as a big-league pitcher. All done, they said. Later the Athletics gave him a trial, but Connie Mack also figured he had reached the end of his rope. Then Brooklyn gave him a chance, and, lastly, the Giants again. And back to form he returned Thursday, to shut out the Pirates long enough to win his game. Good pitchers are hard to count out.

The Detroit Tigers are making an important swing through the East. After finishing up in New York, Bucky Harris takes his club to Boston, Philadelphia and New York, in turn, before going back out West. If the Tigers can hold their own on this trip, they stand a good chance of staying right in the battle for the American League pennant.

When the Senators very suddenly dropped into the second division Thursday after losing two games to the Indians, it made one realize that the American League race would actually be quite close if it were possible to forget about the Yankees.

Did you know that . . . Johnny Mostil once caught a foul fly while playing center field for the Chicago White Sox . . . the baseball diamond was originally called a square . . . Al Simmons was the first member of the Philadelphia Athletics to win a batting championship in 29 years when he topped the American League in 1

THE HOME FORUM

The Anonymous Letter

I HAVE met Norman! Now that I have written it, I see that it does not express the importance of the fact. But to continue:

Norman's mother is a friend of mine. When I drop in to see her, I usually find her seated before the fireplace in a big armchair; or, if it is warm, she is out on the porch that overlooks the garden.

Perhaps we begin to chat about the birds that are splashing about in the cement bird bath, or about the fact that the lilacs are blooming later this year. But, no matter how we begin, the conversation quickly turns to Norman. For instance, I have known for some time that Norman does not like disorder. Even as a little boy, he kept his bureau drawers a model of neatness. Handkerchiefs on the right hand side. Ties on the left.

Norman is fond of onion soup and mustard pickles. There is a certain recipe they have had in the family for years, and his mother sends him some each year.

Usually when I call a letter has arrived, and his mother produces it from a little bag of lavender silk that hangs on the arm of her chair. She reads it aloud: "'Dear Mother; I have just received your letter and the socks you knitted for me. They are great and I shall keep them for state occasions. Poston says we will try out the new process in the mill soon. He has said that before, however, so I won't be too optimistic. He says if it works out I can be pretty sure of a raise, and if I get it the first thing I do will be to jump on a train and come to see you! I saw Aunt Mollie the other day. She looks a lot like you, only not so sweet.'"

As I said, Norman writes a good letter.

It had been two years since Norman began to work on the new process for sifting grain. At last he had been promised a demonstration in the mill. His mother and I had become quite eager over it, but delay had followed delay. Norman's letters had contained a hint of discouragement.

Many times I restrained myself from starting a letter something like this: "Dear Norman: Don't be disappointed if it takes time to get the new process started. Innovations move slowly, but I feel confident it will be a success. Others have not lived with the process as we have for the last two years, so they can't possibly appreciate it as we do. I know you must have enjoyed the play the other night. I have always wanted to see *Twelfth Night*. I told your mother about the time our school gave *Twelfth Night*. The plan was to have as many students as possible participate. Drama is hardly my line, but I was given the part of 'Enter Servant.' I appeared just once and my lines were these: 'Madam, the young gentleman of the Count Orsino's is returned. He attends your ladyship's pleasure.' You have no idea how I labored to make the lines fall trippingly from my tongue. 'Enter Servant: Madam, the young gentleman of the Count Orsino's is returned.' So, you see, ever since then I have wanted to see a real production of *Twelfth Night*, and your description of it was the next best thing. It was nice of you to meet Aunt Mollie at the train and take her to dinner. I know she enjoyed it. We do not think the mustard pickles are quite as good this year, but we hope you will enjoy them just the same."

And since Norman and I had never met, I planned to sign the letter simply: "A Friend." However, I never wrote the letter; I always stopped myself just in time.

* * *

It was a beautiful warm day when I called to see my friend. I knew she would be on the veranda, so I took the path that leads around to the side of the house.

I found her knitting busily on another pair of socks. Bees hummed in the beds of pink snapdragons at the foot of the steps. My friend's cheeks were quite pink and her eyes were shining. Something exciting had happened! She looked up and smiled.

I mounted the steps and sank down on the top one. "Those snapdragons must be full of a special kind of honey, if I can believe all the bees seem to be saying," I began

"We kept bees once," said my friend. "It was most interesting and enjoyable, and the honey was delicious. I always knew where to find Norman. He was sure to be down by the bee hives. Norman is very fond of honey, on hot buttered biscuits," she added.

"I should think almost anyone would be," I replied.

She reached for the lavender silk bag. "I have just received a letter. Here, I'll read it to you." From the little bag she drew forth an envelope and extracted a sheet of paper. "'Dear Mother;'" she read. "'I have been requested to go ahead with the demonstration of the process. So tomorrow you can picture your son surrounded by the president, manager and all the heads, listening to me explain it. There is just this, however; you mustn't feel too sure because someone else has offered them an invention and they are to consider that one too. But if everything goes as it should, I may be home soon. The socks seem a little large. They double up under my toes, and with a shoe on it's not comfortable. If I returned them, could you rip out a little and make them smaller. Not if it's too much bother though. Aunt Mollie sent me some nice new handkerchiefs. I have added them to the pile in the left-hand corner of my bureau drawer.'" Here Norman's mother paused. "I wonder why he has his handkerchiefs in the left-hand corner. He always kept them on the right-hand side before. I always told Norman, 'Clean handkerchiefs should be the first thing one's hand falls on upon opening the bureau drawer.'" She read on.

The bees hummed and the sun fell warmly about us, on the steps and garden. The flowers poured forth their fragrance on the still, summer air.

Mentally I commenced a letter to Norman. "Dear Norman; Aunt Mollie says your new spring suit looks very well on you, but she doubts its wearing qualities. You will have to be a little careful of it, probably. How does it happen you keep your handkerchiefs on the left-hand side of your drawer now? You always kept them on the right-hand side before. Do you still keep them in the linen case embroidered with daisies that Cousin Nettie made you? Or do you need a new one? Handkerchief cases do not last forever and that one was a present to you on your fourteenth birthday. The same birthday you got the bicycle, remember? All the family came to dinner and what a time you had! You were annoyed because everyone made the same remark. 'How you had grown!' About the socks. If they seem a little large, dip them first in very hot water and then into cold. Wool always shrinks, you know. I'm sure you will find them all right if you will do this. All this time and I have not mentioned the most important part of the letter. The very thing I am writing about. You have had your demonstration by now, and at last the process is launched! At least that's the way we feel about it. Don't be concerned about that other invention. I'm sure it can't be nearly so good. We will be eagerly awaiting news of the outcome." This letter I planned should be signed simply, "Anonymous." However, I managed to keep from writing it.

* * *

No word came for several days. The new socks were almost finished, so rapidly had my friend's fingers flown in and out of the wool. Then just a short note came, saying the mill was considering the process and comparing it to the other invention which had been offered them.

Then one day I turned in at the walk that led up to my friend's home. Nothing gave me an inkling that anything unusual had happened. The blinds at the windows were halfway drawn. The door looked the same.

I mounted the steps, pushed the doorbell and waited. The door opened, I entered and there coming toward me was a stranger. Or no, not a stranger, for I knew in a moment it was Norman!

"Oh, Norman, they liked the process, and you are home!" I exclaimed.

Norman nodded. "'Madam, the young gentleman of the Count Orsino's is returned,'" he said.

My heart jumped! Those strangely familiar words!

Down the stairs came my friend. Her happy eyes sought Norman.

In two strides he reached her side and threw his arm about her. "'And he attends your ladyship's pleasure,'" he finished with a flourish.

"You can't think how happy I am to have you meet each other," said my friend; "and you mustn't feel a bit strange," she continued happily.

Above his mother's head Norman grinned at me. "Oh, we don't," he chuckled.

"I have just finished unpacking your bag, dear," said his mother. "You will find your handkerchiefs in the top drawer of your old bureau. On the *right*-hand side," she said kindly but firmly.

E. H. R.

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A Hanging Garden Across the Way

As I am a rather new cloud dweller, I sometimes foolishly long to set foot in a certain little blooming plot of ground that I call home. Then one bright morning I look across the way and see a hanging garden. Could the hanging gardens of Babylon have been so lovely as this irresistible scrap of beauty poised in the air?

Yes, there it is, five stories high, gloriously adorning the walls of a quaint old apartment house. It is a friendly house of dark red brick, with Colonial doorways and a great many bay windows.

The garden starts from the ground, as most gardens do, and clambers up to the emerald-colored eaves at the top of the house. All the windows are completely surrounded with Virginia creepers. There is an endless variety of autumn colors in the large leaves that sway rhythmically in the wind. Tiny green leaves cling tenaciously to the highest part of the garden wall.

Tall poplar trees nod frequently to the passers-by. Between the doorways of the house formal beds of square design provide restful swards of green. One plot rejoices in a group of shrubs that gives a cheerful air of variety to the simple plan.

* * *

Interesting bits of action come into view. A white janitor and a black are sweeping the fallen leaves into the street.

As the morning sunlight reaches the windows, heads begin to appear above the sash curtains. One man is reading the morning paper and a boy is poring over a book. A maid is carefully washing all the glass in one of the bay windows. Hatless children bound out of the doorways on their way to school. At one of the highest windows, a woman is rocking vigorously.

Framed by the hanging garden, the view presents a series of pictures distinctly pleasing. Behind the garden and the house gleams the rippling expanse of the Charles River, with sea gulls flying over.

By Permission of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

A Cottage Garden in Scotland: From a Painting by William Barr

Evening

(Ponte Al Mare, Pisa)

The sun is set; the swallows are asleep;
The bats are flitting fast in the gray air;
The slow soft toads out of damp corners creep,
And evening's breath, wandering here and there
Over the quivering surface of the stream,
Wakes not one ripple from its summer dream.

There is no dew on the dry grass to-night,
Nor damp within the shadow of the trees;
The wind is intermitting, dry, and light;
And in the inconstant motion of the breeze
The dust and straws are driven up and down,
And whirled about the pavement of the town.

Within the surface of the fleeting river
The wrinkled image of the city lay,
Immovably unquiet, and forever
It trembles, but it never fades away. . . .

The chasm in which the sun has sunk is shut
By darkest barriers of enormous cloud,
Like mountain over mountain huddled—but
Growing and moving upwards in a crowd,
And over it a space of watery blue,
Which the keen evening star is shining through.

—PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY. "Poems."

MR. WILLIAM BARR is an artist who has enjoyed experience and success on two continents, but none of his varied subjects are painted with more feeling and charm than the scenes of his native Scotland. He received his earliest training in Glasgow; later he studied in South Kensington, London, and at the Academie Julien in Paris. He is a landscape painter of note, among his finest canvases being those painted in Sir Walter Scott's country, as well as in California where he has resided for a number of years. He is also a portrait painter of ability.

This Scottish scene shows a typical "but and ben" cottage in Perthshire. The grandmotherly little woman in quaint cap is Mrs. Jamieson, a friend of the artist's, and the sociable Scottish terrier, Madge, is her inseparable companion. Her cottage garden includes most of the old-time, well-loved flowers: nasturtiums, marigolds, marguerites, mignonette, cyclamen, poppies, pinks, hollyhocks and climbing roses in abundance. The original painting is indeed gayly colorful. The simplicity of the light-toned cottage with dark thatched roof offsets, by contrast, the summery brightness of the tiny, well-tended garden. Large cockleshells adorn the prim border while flagstones before the door, scoured clean and marked in crisscross patterns with pipe clay, add a characteristically quaint touch to the scene.

The artist has also painted a companion picture to this painting, which is one of his best known canvases and is entitled "Old Friends." The same view of the cottage is presented, and the same woman and dog; but the woman has put away her watering can and is seated before the door, peeling potatoes, while the dog standing near watches with friendly interest—knowing, perhaps, that it will soon be dinner time in the "wee house."

A Republic of Prairie Dogs

On returning from our expedition in quest of the young Count, I learned that a burrow, or village, as it is termed, of prairie dogs had been discovered on the level summit of a hill, about a mile from the camp. Having heard much of the habits and peculiarities of these little animals, I determined to pay a visit to the community. The prairie dog is, in fact, one of the curiosities of the Far West, about which travellers delight to tell marvellous tales, endowing him at times with something of the politic and social habits of a rational being, and giving him systems of civil government and domestic economy, almost equal to what they used to bestow upon the beaver.

The prairie dog is an animal of the coney kind, and about the size of a rabbit. He is of a sprightly mercurial nature; quick, sensitive, and somewhat petulant. He is very gregarious, living in large communities, sometimes of several acres in extent where innumerable little heaps of earth show the entrances to the subterranean cells of the inhabitants, and the well-beaten tracks, like lanes and streets, show their mobility and restlessness. According to the accounts given of them, they would seem to be continually full of sport, business, and public affairs; whisking about hither and thither, as if on gossiping visits to each other's houses, or congregating in the cool of the evening, or after a shower, and gambolling together in the open air. Sometimes, especially when the moon shines, they pass half the night in revelry, barking or yelping with short, quick, yet weak tones, like those of very young puppies. While in the height of their playfulness and clamor, however, should there be the least alarm, they all vanish into their cells in an instant, and the village remains blank and silent. . . .

As we approached, we could perceive numbers of the inhabitants seated at the entrances of their cells, while sentinels seemed to have been posted on the outskirts, to keep a look-out. At sight of us, the picket guards scampered in and gave the alarm; whereupon every inhabitant gave a short yelp, or bark, and dived into his hole, his heels twinkling in the air as if he had thrown a somerset.

We traversed the whole village, or republic, which covered an area of about thirty acres; but not a whisker of an inhabitant was to be seen. . . . Moving quietly to a little distance, we lay down upon the ground, and watched for a long time, silent and motionless. By and by, a cautious old burgher would slowly put forth the end of his nose, but instantly draw it in again. Another, at a greater distance, would emerge entirely; but, catching a glance of us, would throw a somerset, and plunge back again into his hole. At length, some who resided on the opposite side of the village, taking courage from the continued stillness, would steal forth, and hurry off to a distant hole, the residence possibly of some family connection, or gossiping friend, about whose safety they were solicitous, or with whom they wished to compare notes about the late occurrences.—From "The Crayon Miscellany," by WASHINGTON IRVING.

Skaistuma veidi

(Pārtulkots raksta par Christian Science, otrā slejā Angļu teksts)

APSKATIDAMAM daudzos veidus kuros ļaunums nāk parādīties, ikvienam nopietnam domātājam vajaga neapšaubami vēlēties redzēt ļaunumu izstumtu (eliminētu) no cilvēciskas (humanas) dzīves. Calvin Coolidge izteicās: "Ja mēs varētu apstāt sevi visapkārt ar skaistuma veidiem, dzīves ļaunumi nozustu."

Daudzi kuri ir likušies sevi ielenkt no materialiskiem skaistuma veidiem, vēl vienmēr cieš no slimības un grēka ļaunumiem; un pat tie, kuri dzīvo dabas skaistumu vidū ne arvienu izbēg ļaunuma iespaidu uz to dzīvi. Tomēr ir iespējams ielenkt mūspašus ar tādiem skaistuma veidiem ka ļaunuma neparezās prasības tieksies nozust no mūsu piedzīvojumiem; un Bibelē ir vienkārš priekšraksts caur ko mēs varam šo izvēst dzīvē. Apustulis Pāvils deva mums to viņa grāmatā Vilipiešiem ceturtā nodaļā kad tas ieteica tiem likt vērā, —"to leekat wehrā," visu kas patiesigs, godigs, taisnigs, šķists, miligs, labu tikumu, teicamību. (Angļu Bibeles tulkojumā "to leekat wehrā" skan sekoši, "domājiet par šīm lietām.")

Skaistuma pareizs jēdziens atrodās domās. Artists redz saprašas spēkā savu gleznojumu un apcerē tā skaistumu pirms viņš liek savu pindzeli uz audekļa. Komponista zimfoniju skaistums pilda viņa domu ar ligsmi pirms jeb viena note tiek ausim dzirdama. Skaisti skati kādreiz redzēti var tikt atmiņā atražoti, pilnigi visos sikumos, pat pēc gadiem, un lai gan pa tam šie skati ir kļuvuši aptraipīti caur fabriku uzcelšanu un dūmu netīrumiem.

Tad, lai tiktu ielenkti no skaistuma veidiem, mums vajaga iesākt pildīt mūsu domas ar skaistiem garīgā daiļuma tēliem; un ir tikai Viens vienigs no kura mēs varam tos iegūt—Dievs Vinšpats. Mrs. Eddy raksta "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātnē un Veselībā ar Svēto Rakstu Atslēgu) 247 lapas pusē, "Skaistums ir dzīvības priekšmets, kurš dzīvo pastāvigi mūžigajā Prātā un atspoguļo (reflektē) Viņa miļuma daiļumu izteiksmē, veidā, konturā, un krāsā."

Christian Science (Kristīgā Zinātne) māca ka garīgā radība ir garigo ideju attistījums, un ka tāsauktais materialais cilvēks un materialā pasaule ir šis radības viltojums. Kad mēs iegūstam saprašanu par Dievu ka vienmēr klātesošu Prātu, tad mēs varam uzskatīt visu to kas izrādas labs un skaists tāsauktajā materialā pasaulē ka zimbolīku no tām krāšņajām idejām lolotām bezgaligajā Prātā. Lilijas, par kurām Kristus Jesus ieteica saviem piekritējiem domāt, ir šķistības, gracijas, pazemības, un daiļuma zimboli. Maigais mauriņš vienmēr izceldamies par jaunu, neskatoties uz paildzinātu sausumu jeb nelaikā nākušo salnu, sizrāda uz to Dzīvības mūžigo spirgtumu un labprātību ko istais cilvēks atspoguļo. Saules stara starošana un skaistums tēlo inteligences gaismu kuru cilvēks, pastāvigi būdams vienībā ar tā Tēvu—Prātu, nerimstoši izstaro. Zvaigznes, piekļaudamās telpai neizteicami plašākai par cilvēciskās saprašanas aprēķiniem, virza viena domas iekš pazemības un zinkārības pārdomāt mūžības bezgaligo izplātījumu, un cilvēku kurš caur skaistumu un godīgumu atspoguļo bezgaligo Prātu.

Ikviena īpašība (kvalitate) kuru Pāvils ieteica cilvēkiem domāt ir garīga ideja caur kuru Dievs izteic Viņa dabu un raksturu. Patiesīgums, godīgums, taisnīgums, šķistīgums, mīlīgums, laipnīgums, un tikumīgums ir dzidinināšanas līdzekļi pret nepatiesām ticībām iekš naida, negodīguma, kārībām, jūtelības, neškistības, un kildošanās; un kad šis ļaunās domas tiek pastāvīgi atvietotas ar bezgaligā Prāta idejām, to ierosinājumi (zugestijas) taps retāki, un mēs varēsim beidzot iegūt pilnigu valdību pār kārdināšanu padoties tām.

Tadēļ ka skaistums ir svariga Dieva īpašība, ir dabiski ka cilvēki domā skaistas domas; patiesi, ir neiespējami ka īstais cilvēks varītu darīt citādi, jo viņš atspoguļo dieviškigo Prātu. Kādai, tad, būs būt cilvēka īstenai apkārtnei? Būdams Prāta, Gara ideja, viņš dzīvo pilnigas saticības atmosferā, pilnigi atšķirts no nesaskaņu neīstā prāta kas nodarbinā mirstīgo dzīvi. Viņš ir vienībā ar bezgaligo Milestību, Dievu, kurš nepārtraukti dod tās garīgās īpašības caur kurām cilvēks izteic Viņu. Tādējādi, cilvēks nav kautkāda iluzoriska (māniga) būte, kuru mēs mācisimies pazīt vienīgi kaut kādā ļoti tālu esošā nākotnes laikā. Cilvēks var tikt pazīts un demonstrets (pierādīts) tagad, jo cilvēks Dieva līdzībā ir ikviena īstais garīgais es.

Mīlestbas pilnā labsirdība un līdzcietība kas parādas labprātīgi kad kāds tiek vests vaigu-vaigā ar ciešanu un bēdām, ceļ gaismā īstā cilvēka skaidru nojausmu. Mīligā žēlsirdība kas piedod no citiem daritos aizskārumus, un aizmet to atmiņu aizmirstībā, rāda cilvēka dabas skaistumu. Maza bērna šķīstā apzinība, kas pieņem bez šaubām jeb ļaunuma nojautas visu to labu kas tiek piedāvāts, atklāj īstā cilvēka pazemīgo ticību iekš Tēva visvarenības. Kad mēs skatīsimies caur garīgas saprašanas lecām (stikliem), mēs atradīsim sevi no visām pusēm apstātus ar skaistuma veidiem.

Domāsim "par šīm lietām"; tad ļaunuma lietas sāks nozust, jo labums un skaistums būs sevišķi ievērojami.

Variant

Passing the lake
I had hoped to see
The white swans
Sailing.

Instead,
I saw a magnolia
Blossoming whitely—
Instead,
I saw a sudden wheeling flight
Of white pigeons,
And heard the stirring beat
Of wings!

Sitting at the window
Of this city office building,
I could wish
I were in a deep, deep wood
Where many violets are.
But the cream-colored building opposite,
Has violet window-casings!
My eyes, wandering over the repetition of color,
Find a pleasant sense
Of gathering violets!
The color sheds upon me
The perfume of violets!

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND.

Forms of Beauty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SURVEYING the many forms in which evil appears to be manifested, every earnest thinker must surely desire to see evil eliminated from human experience. As Calvin Coolidge has said, "If we could surround ourselves with forms of beauty, the evil things in life would tend to disappear."

Many who have surrounded themselves with beauty in material forms still suffer from the evil of sickness and sin; and even those who dwell amid surroundings of natural loveliness do not always escape the evil things in life. Yet it is actually possible to surround ourselves with such forms of beauty that the false claims of evil will tend to disappear from our experience; and there is a simple rule in the Bible whereby we may bring this about. Paul gave it in the fourth chapter of his epistle to the Philippians when he advised them to "think on these things," the things which are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, of good report, virtuous, and praiseworthy.

The true concept of beauty endures in thought. The artist may see his picture mentally and contemplate its beauty before he puts his brush to the canvas. The beauty of a composer's symphonies may fill his thought with rapture before a note becomes audible to the ear. Scenes of beauty which have once been seen can be reproduced in memory, perfect in detail, even after the lapse of years, and even though in the meantime the scenes may have become sordid through the erection of factories and the grime of smoke.

In order, then, to surround ourselves with forms of beauty, we must begin to fill our thought with beautiful images of spiritual loveliness; and there is One alone from whom we can obtain these—God Himself. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 247 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Beauty is a thing of life, which dwells forever in the eternal Mind and reflects the charms of His goodness in expression, form, outline, and color."

Christian Science teaches that the spiritual creation is the unfolding of spiritual ideas, and that so-called material man and material universe are counterfeits of this creation. When we gain an understanding of God as the ever present Mind, we can look upon all that appears to be good and beautiful in the material so-called universe as symbolic of the glorious ideas embraced in infinite Mind. The lilies, upon which Christ Jesus advised his followers to meditate, are symbols of purity, grace, humility, and sweetness. The tender grass, ever springing up afresh in spite of prolonged drought or unseasonable frosts, points to the eternal freshness and spontaneity of Life which the real man reflects. The radiance and beauty of the sunbeam symbolize the light of intelligence which man, forever at-one with the Father-Mind, radiates unceasingly. The stars, hanging in space vast beyond human calculations, turn one's thought in humility and wonder to ponder on the endless reaches of infinity, and man reflecting infinite Mind in beauty and goodness.

Every quality upon which Paul advises men to think is a spiritual idea through which God expresses His nature and character. Truthfulness, honesty, justice, purity, loveliness, goodness, and virtue are antidotes to the false beliefs of hatred, dishonesty, greed, resentment, impurity, and strife; and when these evil thoughts are persistently replaced by the ideas of infinite Mind, their suggestions will become less frequent, and we shall ultimately gain complete dominion over the temptation to indulge them.

Because beauty is an essential quality of God, it is natural and normal for men to think beautiful thoughts; in fact, it is impossible that the real man should do otherwise, for he reflects divine Mind. What, then, must be man's actual surroundings? Being the idea of Mind, Spirit, he dwells in the atmosphere of perfect harmony, entirely separate from the false sense of discord which attends mortal existence. He is at-one with infinite Love, God, who continually imparts the spiritual qualities through which man expresses Him. Thus, man is not an illusive being, whom we shall know only at some far-off future time. Man can be known and demonstrated now, for man in God's likeness is the true spiritual selfhood of every one.

The loving-kindness and the compassion which spring forth spontaneously when someone is brought face to face with suffering and woe, reveal a clear glimpse of the real man. The tender mercy which forgives injuries received at the hands of others, and casts the memory of them into oblivion, shows the beauty of man's nature. The pure consciousness of the little child, who accepts all the good which is offered to it without doubt or misgiving, discloses the real man's humble faith in the Father's omnipotence. When we see through the lens of spiritual understanding, we shall find ourselves surrounded with forms of beauty on every hand.

Let us "think on these things"; then the evil things will tend to disappear, for goodness and beauty will be predominant.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

The Unvisited

What was there, there beyond that farthest train,
Day beyond day the gentle wave-like plain,
Deserts and deep canyons and silent forests
Climbing to snowy peaks without a stain.

Groves of great fruits and towers built of old,
Vine-terraced hills and crystal streams and gold,
Soft-fronded palms, blue seas and golden beaches
That murmuring fringes of white foam enfold.

Dream-prairies spread with flowers that never grew,
And breezes balmier than ever blew,
A fiercer wilderness and mightier mountains
And deeper woods than traveller ever knew,

And mellower fruits and bluer lovelier bays
And warmer starrier nights and idler days,
No pain, no cruelty and no unkindness,
Peace and content and love that always stays.

—J. C. SQUIRE, in "Poems of America and Others."

Listening to Music

When I was twenty years old, a sophomore in college, I had no liking for real music. I enjoyed a comic opera and a brass band. While I was in this state of masculine Philistine darkness, Theodore Thomas came to New Haven with a large orchestra, and announced that he would give a series of concerts. The first one would be composed of the works of Beethoven and Wagner. To me this sounded terrible and terrifying; but being willing and even anxious to educate myself, if such a thing were possible. I enquired of a cultivated lady if she thought it would be worth my while to attend. . . . She told me it was my duty and it ought to be my pleasure to go.

I went. Never shall I forget the boredom of that evening. Theodore Thomas was a great conductor, he had a competent orchestra, and the compositions were by two men of genius—Beethoven and Wagner. . . .

When I think of what music has meant to me, what enormous and exquisite delight I have received from it in Europe and in America, with what passion and intensity I love it, it seems strange that the very music I have enjoyed so much, and for so many years, should on that first evening have hurt my ears and bored my mind.

Thinking it over after that concert, I said to myself, "There must be something great here. I don't get it, but I will go again." I went to the next concert. It was almost as bad. I was bored again, though perhaps not so hideously as on the former occasion. Well, I kept going. After a while I began to see rifts in the clouds, mountains in the fog, light in the darkness, a suggestion of something splendid. After repeated listenings, I reached the state where I had rather hear a competent orchestra play Beethoven and Wagner than hear anything else. And I reached this state of bliss not by study, not by reading books, but simply by listening—listening with all my might. —WILLIAM LYON PHELPS, in "Music."

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Australian Camp of Early Day Builds City and Riches in Gold

In 1893 Pat Hannan Picked Up Loose Yellow Metal Near Coolgardie—Now City of Kalgoorlie Stands Where Earth Has Yielded Millions

By ALBERT F. GILMORE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kalgoorlie, W. Aust.

AT THE end of a summer day in 1893, one Patrick Hannan, with a few companions, camped under a tree some 20 miles east of Coolgardie in West Australia. Gold had already been found at Coolgardie, and it was in further search of the yellow metal that this little band of prospectors had turned their faces eastward.

The next morning, while wandering about the camp site, Hannan found shining metal lying in the red earth and upon close inspection, it proved to be loose gold. Where this discovery was made there now stands the prosperous city of Kalgoorlie, with some 20,000 inhabitants, broad streets, comfortable homes and a well-organized government, the outcome of that early morning adventure, 38 years ago.

The greatest wealth of gold, however, has been recovered in what is known as the "Golden Mile" lying three miles to the west of the city, in a community bearing the name of Boulder. This has been a "Golden Mile," indeed, for out of it in a third of a century there has been taken gold to the value of well over £50,000,000, nearly $250,000,000.

The area which has yielded this vast sum is about a mile and a quarter in length and something less than a mile in width, so that the extent of the gold-bearing area is less than a square mile. Gold has been and still is found in the surface earth for a considerable distance about the city. Numerous cave-like excavations and much overturned earth and rock bear witness to the great struggle that has been carried on in the quest for the precious metal.

Work Old Waste Piles

Even today about the low-lying hills near the town men are busy with cradle and pan, working over the old waste piles, as well as new earth and rock that had not previously been disturbed. This is termed "dry mining," as no water is used for sluicing. But this hard labor bears little relation to the great enterprise which has developed the "Golden Mile." There mining has been a more serious operation.

The mass of rock inclosing the region is granite, with veins of dolerite intruded into it and in this dolerite occur the gold-bearing lodes. In the vast movements of the earth's crust far back in geologic times the crust was much "faulted," causing fissures in the mass; and under the forces at work the rocks on both sides of the fissures were "sheared," that is, the fractured surfaces rubbed back and forth, shattering and splintering the adjacent rock.

In time these fissures became filled with mineral in solution, either gaseous or liquid, containing gold, silver, mercury, copper, iron, etc. This composition, forced into the fissures under tremendous pressure and intense heat, crystallized into tellurides and other minerals, forming the rich ore which contains the gold deposits. Similar conditions are found only in a few other places in the world. At Cripple Creek, Colo., and in Transylvania only are similar deposits found.

The work of the miner has been to discover the lodes in the dolerite and, following them down thousands of feet below the surface, to locate the "sheared" planes and the accompanying fissures filled with the rich tellurides and free gold. Some of the mines have already penetrated to a depth of 3600 feet and are still following the lodes.

The ore is blasted out by dynamite placed in holes drilled by compressed air from the mine's own power plant. It is then carried in steel trucks drawn by an electric motor to the hoisting shaft and raised to the surface, where it is put into a crusher and broken into coarse pieces, again crushed to smaller bits, and carried on an endless belt of rubber over an automatic weighing machin which weighs it without interrupting its progress.

How Ore Is Separated

It is then reduced to a powder, treated with cyanide and transformed to a liquid. By the addition of oil and through a process of agitation the gold and gold-bearing minerals come to the surface and are swept off the main body of liquid, which now contains the residue no longer treated, as in it there is but a little gold.

This process is called "flotation" and by it the portion containing the gold and gold-bearing mineral is reduced to approximately 10 to 12 tons out of each 100 tons of raw ore treated. The concentrated gold-bearing material is then dried and roasted in great ovens, the burning of the highly inflammable sulphur contained in the compound being sufficient to roast the mass.

The roasted product is then mixed with cyanide solution and passed through large settling vats, until finally the gold-bearing liquid is in appearance as clear as spring water This is afterward through processes of vacuum and air pressure brought in contact with zinc which precipitates the gold. This compound is then melted in crucibles and the gold in a commercial form recovered.

Improved methods have greatly increased the capacity of the various mines. The plant of the Horshoe-Chaffers mine, through which we were taken by its American manager, has already increased its tonnage of ore handled monthly from 12,000 to 23,000 tons; and with the completion of the improvements now well under way the capacity will be increased to 40,000 tons a month. The process of reducing the ore to the point where the gold becomes available is impressive because of its complexities and its efficiency. Even the waste heaps left in former years are now being treated under the new process with profit.

Recalls Early Days of Hoover

The extent of the industry may be judged by the fact that the Horshoe-Chaffers mine employs 1100 men The wages are good ranging from 20 to 30 shillings per "shift" of eight hours The labor unions are strong in this industry as they are throughout the industrial life of Australia. One manager, who has been here 30 years, declared that he would employ only union men, as he found this policy brought better results.

This man was partner in the company which employed Herbert Hoover when he began his career here as a mining engineer some 30 years ago. Mr. Hoover followed the work of mining engineer and manager here for two and a half years and left behind him a reputation for ability, integrity and fair dealing which remains to this day.

His earliest association was with the Hannan-Brown Hill mine, but afterward as manager he developed several mines, and through the installment of advanced methods put them on a profitable basis. In the councils controlling the gold mining industry of Western Australia, Mr. Hoover was even in his early days an outstanding figure. He was also associated with the Broken Hill Mines, New South Wales, and did very much work in the extension of the mines there in the production of lead, silver and zinc.

It was the general manager of the Boulder Perseverance Mine who invited us to observe the work of mining the ore. While this mine has been worked to the 2200-foot level, the time at our disposal would permit of visiting only the 900-foot level, where the work is typical of the whole process regardless of the distance below the surface at which the ore is mined. Clad in overalls and jumpers and each with a miner's lamp, we were taken down the shaft on a lift scarcely more than five feet square.

Swift Journey Downward

The descent is rapid and the passenger is instructed to hold firmly to an overhead bar to prevent his swinging against the walls of the shaft, as the elevator is open at the front and back. Down, down we go, so fast that the 900 feet is traversed in a very brief period. Out we step onto a floor of steel, wet and muddy. The gloom is only partly dispersed by our tiny lamps, so that the tunnels look dark and forbidding.

Our friend, the general manager, is versed in geology, mineralogy and metallurgy, and he is an enthusiast as well. So we are quickly shown the source of the mine's riches, the faults in the dolerite, the predominant rock, the shear planes, and the fissures where has been deposited the sought for gold-tellurides.

Some of this ore is of low grade, producing only a few pennyweights of gold to the ton. Other has been extremely rich, yielding as high as 40 ounces of gold to the ton of ore. Sometimes the fissures and shear planes converge and it is at the point of junction where the richest ore is generally found.

We are taken to a junction where $500,000 in gold was recovered. Shafts, levels, cross-cuts, "winzes," small underground shafts, and stopes were explained to us. Some of the "winzes" run far below the level of the main tunnel, even to the level of a lower main tunnel.

Searching Out Pay Lode

The problem always is to find and follow the pay-lode in the dolerite. This leads to the work of blasting exploration tunnels, some of which are abandoned, even after they have been driven to some distance, as giving little promise; others have led to valuable finds. It seems that in the location of pay lodes one's knowledge of mineralogy and geology needs to be supplemented by a sixth sense, in order to insure a fair degree of success.

We come upon the miners at work, some drilling with compressed air in "winzes" far below the level of the tunnel. Others are loading the ore into steel cars, while others are handling timber for protecting the tunnels. Many of the main tunnels are roofed and walled with heavy timbers to keep falling rocks from reaching the men at work.

The miners are of many races, Italian, Swiss, Armenian, Australian, Russian.

We move about the main tunnels and its branches until we have observed the various conditions and, our journey completed, are taken to the surface through another shaft and landed again in the full light of day, with the sense of having had a most interesting and illuminating experience. Hereafter, mining on the famous Golden Mile will have a new meaning for us. We are convinced that it is not an industry for weaklings, either in mind or body. At the surface, our temporary garments doffed, we are taken to the home of the manager who, while refreshments are served, discourses learnedly and most interestingly upon the subject of gold mining.

CHEMICAL DUST MAY FIGHT FIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Use of chemical dust to combat forest fires in British Columbia and northwestern states may be adopted in the near future, as a result of experiments now being made.

For several years airplanes have been used to spray chemical poison on trees affected by pests, such as the hemlock looper which has been the cause of widespread damage in certain stands of northwest timber. In some places the hemlock looper has been entirely eradicated, and it is believed that by the use of chemical dust in a similar manner a much more serious cause of forest loss, fire, will be eliminated.

Germany has used "fire dust" for several years, although in a more restricted way. It is planned to equip sawmills and logging camps so that they will be able to check fires in their incipient stages.

ALBERTA REGULATES TRAFFIC OF TRUCKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—In order to minimize mishaps and also to protect the dirt and gravel roads from undue wear by too heavy loads, the speed at which trucks may travel on the highways in Alberta has been fixed at a maximum speed of 28 miles per hour.

In this new amendment to the Highways Act it is also stipulated that the width of any truck must not exceed 96 inches, or eight feet, and that the maximum gross weight of any truck must not exceed 24,000 pounds.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

Greater Boston

HOTELS OF DISTINCTION

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Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park
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Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.
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Sprinkler System Throughout

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Same Management

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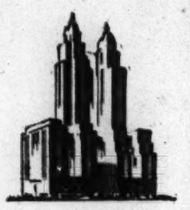

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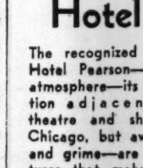

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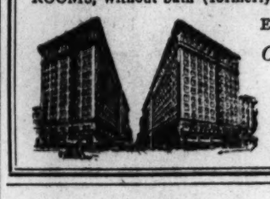

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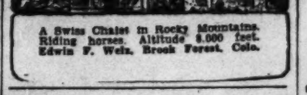

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EARLY UPTURN FOLLOWED BY ANOTHER DROP

Stock Market Temporarily Affected by Agreement at Lausanne

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—Scattered selling in the utilities and chain stores imparted a somewhat heavy tone to the stock market today, although much of the list resisted the movement. An opening bulge in response to the Lausanne agreement was soon lost. The list hardened a little in the early afternoon, but sagged again later. Losses of ½ to 3 points appeared in American Telephone, Peoples Gas, Safeway Stores and First National Stores, while Detroit Edison dropped 6.

Changes in most of the leading industrials were limited to fractions.

The closing tone was heavy, and the turnover was about 700,000 shares.

Stock traders, imbued with deep-dyed pessimism over the low state of corporate earnings, evidently felt that a settlement of the reparations question, vitally important as it may be over a period of time, could do little toward changing the immediate situation. The most encouraging aspect of the market was again its disinclination to break through its previous lows.

Narrow Fluctuations

The market has fluctuated in an extremely narrow range during the last three weeks, as measured by the averages, and some quarters in Wall Street appear determined to prevent the list from breaking through into new low ground in a way which would precipitate another wave of selling of bank loan collateral. With a period of extremely slim earnings at hand, however, and further paring of dividends confidently expected, buyers have remained extremely cautious, despite such hopeful signs as the reparations agreement, a better tone in commodities, and completion of gold withdrawals. Some quarters, as a matter of fact, stubbornly remain extremely bearish.

International bankers said the reparations agreement should bring a check to the forced export of German goods, removing a source of pressure against prices, and should protect the large private credits to Germany, chiefly held by New York and London.

The market received little stimulus from domestic news. The new chain store tax in Louisiana was mentioned as possibly bringing some selling into the merchandising issues, and Telephone was affected by private estimates of second quarter earnings. General Motors' June sales report, showing that consumers in the United States bought 56,987 cars, compared with 63,500 in May, was about as expected.

Foreign Bonds Advance

A lively advance by foreign bonds of nearly all varieties today greeted the Lausanne announcement that an accord had been reached on the reparations problem.

Domestic bonds were steady to firm with, however, some irregularity in the United States Government group.

The bonds of those countries which from an investment market standpoint, would appear most likely to benefit immediately from an international agreement on reparations payments, bounded forward with renewed vigor. Several went to new 1932 highs.

Advances of a point or more characterized dealings in German governments and German municipal issues. Austrian 7s, Australian 5s, Polish 7s and some of the South American bonds were likewise firm. French and British issues were steady.

In the market for United States Governments, a single transaction involving a block of $1,000,000 Treasury 3⅜s of March, 1943, was a feature. The block changed hands, presumably for institutional account, at 98 16-32 off 3-32. Other government issues were mixed, but with advances about equaling declines and with price changes confined to narrow areas.

Fairly heavy buying of American & Foreign Power 5s, following publication of that company's annual report showing interest fully earned, featured the corporate group. In both rails and utilities advances exceeded declines. The industrials were steady.

BROKERS' LOANS AT NEW LOW

WASHINGTON, July 8—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City decreased $9,000,000 during the week ended July 6 to a new low at $333,000,000. This compares with $342,000,000 last week, the previous low, and $1,455,000,000 on July 8, 1931.

West Rejoices Over Rise in Hog Prices

ONE of the most encouraging developments in months is the 57 per cent increase in the price of hogs at Chicago. The entire West hails the advance as a big step out of the business and industrial slump, "an economic factor of the utmost importance," as Charles E. Snyder, editor of the Corn Belt Farm Dailies, puts it. The higher prices mean that every carload of hogs will bring the farmer $200 to $300 more, and will add hundreds of thousands of dollars to the purchasing power of the inhabitants of the rural districts.

The big boost in hog prices sent quotations to $5.35 a hundred. Cattle prices, too, are up about 11 per cent, being quoted at $8.85, compared with $7.50 a month ago, and are even 20 cents higher than a year ago. During the month corn has held about steady, though wheat is off 2 cents a bushel.

Cotton has also shown a marked gain in the last 30 days, being quoted Thursday at 6.20 cents a pound, compared with 5.10 cents, a gain of 22 per cent. A continuance of the rising trend in these basic commodities would rapidly cause a marked change for the better in the entire business picture.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	July 8	July 7
3	⅝		Abitibi Pow & P	100	⅝	⅝	⅝		
5¾	1⅝		Adams Express	1900	2⅛	2	2		
13	10	1	Addressograph	700	10	10	10		2⅛
16½	4½	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	5⅛	5	5⅛		5⅛
62½	32⅛	4½	Air Reduction	3300	33	31½	31⅝		32⅛
16⅝	7¾	.50	*Alaska-Juneau	1400	9⅝	9⅛	9¼		9⅝
3⅛	⅜		Alleghany Corp	700	⅝	½	⅝		⅝
13	5½		Alleghany Steel	10	5½	5½	5½		
87½	42½	6†	Allied Chem	13300	46½	44½	45½	45¾	
119	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	200	105½	105	105½	-02	
13⅜	4	.50	Allis Chalmers	2200	4½	4	4¼		
16½	12	2	Amerada	100	15	15	15		15
7½	3⅜		Am Ag Ch Del	400	4	4	4		4
18½	5⅜		Am Bank Note	100	6¼	6¼	6¼		6½
15½	6¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	7	7	7		7½
90	40¼	7	Am Brake S&F pf	200	43	40¼	42		
73⅞	29⅜	5†	Am Can	22200	32½	30⅜	31⅝		31½
129	96	7	Am Can pf	400	99⅞	99	99		99⅜
8¾	3¼		Am Car & Fdry	400	4	3¾	3¾		4
49⅞	16⅞	7	Am Car & F pf	20	17½	17⅜	17½		18
6	1⅝	2	Am Chain	100	2	2	2		1⅞
26	7		Am Chain pf	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛		
37⅜	18	3†	Am Chicle	100	21	21	21		21½
6	2¼		Am Colortype	500	2¼	2¼	2¼		2½
9½	2		Am & For Pow	1100	3⅜	3	3⅛		3⅛
38½	5		Am & For Pow 7	700	5⅜	5¼	5⅜		5⅝
27¾	2¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	400	4	3¾	3¾		4
2½	1		Am Hide & L	100	1¾	1¾	1¾		
21⅝	11	2	*Am Ice	400	10¼	10	10		
8½	2⅜		Am International	200	3	3	3		3¼
4	1½		Am La Fr pf	20	2	2	2		
9⅛	4		Am Locomotive	100	4¼	4⅛	4⅛		4¼
167⅜	33¼	1	Am Power & Lt	1500	4	3⅞	4		4
49⅜	10	5	Am P&L pf A	500	11½	10⅛	10⅜		11⅛
8½	3⅛		Am Radiator	2500	3¾	3⅜	3⅜		3½
13	3		Am Rolling Mill	200	4⅛	4	4		4
29¼	13⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	400	15¼	14	14		14
18⅜	8⅛		Am Smelt & Ref	1400	7¾	7¼	7½		7½
85	22		Am Smelt & R pf	100	25	25	25		
39¼	14	2	Am Sugar ✓ f	400	18	17½	17½		17⅝
88⅛	50	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	54	54	54		55½
137⅞	71½	9	Am Tel & Tel	33100	74¾	71½	72⅛		74⅛
25	5		Am Type Fndrs	100	5	5	5		
34½	7	2*	Am Wat W&E	400	11⅞	11¼	11⅝		12
5⅞	1⅞		Am Woolen	100	2	2	2		
3⅜	1⅛		Am Zinc Lead&S	200	1¼	1¼	1¼		
12⅞	3		Anaconda Cop	4600	4	3¾	4		1½
9	3½	1.20	Anaconda Wire	100	4	4	4		3¾
44	24	7	Armour Del pf	400	36	34	36		34
2	⅝		Armour Ill A	1200	1⅛	1	1		1⅛
1¼	⅜		Armour Ill B	400	⅝	⅝	⅝		⅝
4½	2⅜		Armour Ill pf	200	2	86	87½		87⅜
50	46		Artloom Corp pf	110	44	44	44		46
94	17⅞		Atchison T&SF	6200	20½	19	19¼		19½
86	39¾	5	Atchison pf	400	37⅝	36	36		39⅜
41½	9¾		Atl Coast Line	200	10½	10¼	10¼		11
12⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	400	10½	10½	10½		10⅝
25½	7¾	1	Atlas Powder	100	7½	7½	7½		
79½	47	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	50	50	50		
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	9500	47	43½	44⅞		44
3½	1½		Aviation Corp Del	1100	2	2	2		2
			—B—						
28¼	8		Baldwin Loco pf	10	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞		8⅜
21⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	2300	5⅞	5½	5½		5½
11½	6½		Balt & Ohio pf	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛		
99	64	6½	Bamberger pf	10	63	62	63		64
57⅜	33⅜		Barnsdall A	200	4¼	4	4¼		4¼
95	14	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	72	71½	71½		72
8½	2		Baldwin Loco	100	2¾	2¾	2¾		
47¼	23⅝		Belding Hem	100	4	4	4		
62¾	57⅜	4.81	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	62½	62½	62½		
18¾	4½		Bendix Aviation	400	5	4⅞	5		4¾
24⅜	6		Best & Co	100	15	15	15		15
24⅜	7¼		Bethlehem Steel	1100	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜		8¼
43⅜	20⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	100	21⅜	21	21⅜		21
1	⅛	2	Borden	3800	21½	20¼	20¼		21¼
50¼	10⅜		Brooklyn Man T	21600	19¼	18	18½		17
78¾	43½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	4100	46	43	45½		42½
89½	99¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	50¼	50¼	50¼		47¼
36	25	3	Brown Shoe	200	23½	23½	23½		24⅞
119½	101	7	Brown Shoe pf	60	101	101	101		
3	1⅞		Bruns Balke	200	1½	1½	1½		
73	35	7	Bucyrus E pf	10	36	36	36		
8⅛	2⅞		Bucyrus E cv pf	700	3	3	3		3⅛
7⅝	2⅛		Bullard	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
13	6½	.80	Burroughs Add	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		7⅛
21¾	3½	2½	Bush Terminal	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞		4
65	9¼	7	Bush Term deb	40	9⅜	9¼	9⅜		
19	7⅛		Byers	400	8⅞	8½	8½		
			—C—						
13½	6⅜	1.20	Canada Dry	400	9⅛	8¾	9⅛		
20⅜	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	7200	10	9¼	9½		9⅜
20	10⅜	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	11¼	11¼	11¼		
7⅜	2¼		Capital Admin	400	2½	2½	2½		
43⅜	16¾		Case Threshg	12300	23⅛	22	22¾		22½
75	30	7	Case Threshg pf	10	34¾	34¾	34¾		35
15	4½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	200	4¾	4½	4½		4⅞
12½	7½	1½	Central Aguirre	1500	14⅜	14	14⅜		14⅜
6¼	2½		Century Ribbon	100	4½	4½	4½		5
15	3⅞		Cerro de Pasco	200	4⅞	4¾	4⅞		
70⅝	21⅜	2	Chesapeake Corp	300	5¼	5¼	5¼		5½
31½	9⅞	2½	Ches & Ohio	3000	10¼	10	10		10
3¼	¾		Chi Mil & St P	100	⅞	⅞	⅞		1
15¼	1⅛		Chi Mil & St P pf	500	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛		1⅜
12⅜	2		Chi & N western	500	2½	2½	2½		2½
11⅞	2½		Chi Pneu T pf	100	2½	2½	2½		
16⅜	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		
24½	2		Chi RI&P 6%	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		
14	7	2	Chi Yellow Cab	600	7¼	7	7		
9	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	200	5	5	5		
153¼	5	1	Chrysler	2700	6	5⅝	5¾		5⅞
28½	13⅜	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	400	14½	14	14		14⅜
68	50	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	53¾	50	53¾		
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	400	76	75	75		
10⅞	2¾		Collins & Aikman	200	3¼	3¼	3¼		
16⅛	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	2700	6	5¾	5¾		5⅞
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	400	17	16½	17		17
7⅝	4⅛		Columbia Pic vtc	900	6⅞	6	6¾		5⅝
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	300	4	4	4		4
68⅞	40	6½	Comm Cr lpf 7%	10	50	50	50		50
20¾	10½	2	Comm Cr pf B 6%	140	13	11½	13		
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	12	12	12		11⅞
95	68	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	100	90	90	90		
10¼	3⅛	.60	Comm Solvents	1100	4¾	4⅝	4¾		4⅝
47⅜	13⅜	.30	Commwlth & So	2600	2⅛	2	2⅛		2
11	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	700	7¼	7¼	7¼		7⅛
11¾	2¾		Consol Film I pf	100	3½	3⅛	3⅛		3
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	25400	35⅜	33½	33⅞		34
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	500	85	84½	85		84⅜
95	55	1	Consol Laundries	100	5¼	5¼	5¼		5¼
7⅛	4		Consol Oil	1700	5¼	5	5		5¼
7	2⅞		Cont Baking A	500	4	3⅞	4		
1	½		Cont Baking B	200	½	½	½		
41	17⅜	2½	Cont Can	2600	20½	19½	19⅞		20
4¾	3		Cont Dia Fibre	500	3¼	3⅛	3⅛		3⅛
13⅞	5		Cont Motors	200	3¼	3¼	3¼		
7	3⅜		Cont Oil	800	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝		4¾
47⅞	24⅝	3	Corn Products	1900	26	25	25⅜		25
4¾	1⅝		Coty	900	2	1⅝	1⅝		2¼
157⅜	77⅛	1.20	Crown Cork & S	200	12¾	12¼	12¼		12¾
37	21	4	Crown Will Pap	20	25	25	25		
23¼	6		Crucible Steel	300	7½	7½	7½		
49⅞	15		Crucible Steel pf	130	17	16	17		16
8⅞	3½		Cuban Am S pf	50	7½	7½	7½		
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	23½	23½	23½		22½
23¼	7⅜		Curtiss-Wright	1400	1	⅞	⅞		⅞
3⅜	1½		Curtiss-Wright A	200	1¾	1¾	1¾		1⅝
			—D—						
5¼	1		Davison Chem	1400	2⅛	2	2		
5¼	4	.60	Davega Stores	100	4½	4½	4½		4⅜
1¾	1		Debenhams	100	1	1	1		
89½	32	9	Del & Hudson	300	33⅛	32	32		
122	54	8	Detroit Edison	1400	59½	54	54		
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	300	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝		14⅝
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	500	9½	9⅜	9½		9⅝
59⅜	22⅛	3	du Pont de Nem	1300	23	22¼	22⅜		22¾
105	80¾	6*	du Pont deb	700	87½	85½	85½		87½
18	14	.50	Durham Hos pf	10	14	14	14		
			—E—						
39⅞	35¼	5	Eastman Kodak	8900	37	35¼	36¼		36
119½	104⅜	6	Eastman Kod pf	20	105	104⅞	104⅞		
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1300	9¼	9	9		9¾
4	⅞		Elec & Mus Ind	1100	1⅜	1½	1½		1½
15⅜	2⅞		Elec Pow & Lt	1300	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞		3
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞		9¼
33¼	12⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	100	18½	18½	18½		
36⅛	16	3	Endicott Johnson	300	17	16½	16½		16
107¼	98	7	Endicott John pf	100	99¾	99¾	99¾		
57	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	100	19¾	19¾	19¾		18
19	12	1½	Equitable Off Blg	500	12	12	12		
10	2		Erie RR	100	3	3	3		
12½	2⅜		Erie RR 1pf	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
			—F—						
20	15		Fed M & S pf	100	18	18	18		
2	½		Fed Water Serv	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛		3½
15⅜	10½	1	Firestone T & R	100	11	11	11		10⅞
59½	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	900	45⅛	45	45		
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	8400	38	35	36		38⅜
12	3		Foster-Wheeler	100	4¾	4¾	4¾		5⅜
21½	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	500	12¾	12⅛	12⅛		12⅞
5⅜	1		Fox Film A	300	1	1	1		1⅛
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas	600	11½	11⅜	11⅜		11½
			—G—						
17⅛	5¾		Gamewell	40	6¼	6¼	6¼		
35¾	9¼	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	600	10⅜	10	10		
16½	3¾		Gen Cable pf	20	4	4	4		4¼
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	19600	9¾	9	9⅜		9⅛
11¼	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1200	10¾	10⅜	10¾		10⅝
40½	19⅜	3	Gen Foods	1900	20⅜	20	20⅛		20
22¾	½		Gen Gas & E A	200	⅝	½	½		⅝
37	28	3	Gen Mills	700	28¾	28½	28¾		29
24⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	10900	8	7⅞	7¾		7¾
87¼	56¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	1400	57¾	56¾	56¾		58
4	2½		Gen Out Ad	600	3¼	2⅞	3¼		
14	2½		Gen Print Ink	40	4	4	4		
5	1		Gen Pub Service	500	1½	1½	1½		
28⅝	6½	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞		
14¾	13¾		Gen Refractories	100	21½	21½	21½		
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	4200	13⅛	12½	13⅛		12½
7	3⅛		Gimbel	600	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝		
6½	2⅜		Gobel (Adolf)	100	4½	4½	4½		4½
19⅜	8¼	1.60	*Gold Dust	600	10⅜	9¾	10⅜		10¾
5⅝	2¼		Goodrich	500	2¾	2⅝	2⅝		
18¾	5½		Goodyear	900	6¾	6⅜	6⅝		6¾
61	19¾		Goodyear 1pf	400	20¼	20	20		
17⅝	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	800	16¾	16⅜	16⅜		16½
4⅝	1		Graham Paige	600	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜		1½
30¼	14½		Grant (WT)	800	16¼	15½	15½		15⅝
25	5½		Great Nor pf	2800	6⅜	6¼	6¾		
13¼	5		Great Nor Ore	400	5¼	5	5		5¼
6½	3¼		Great West Sug	800	5¼	5⅛	5¼		5⅜
80	48	7	Great W Sug pf	40	57	57	57		
1¾	½		Grigsby-Grunow	400	⅝	½	½		½
			—H—						
2¼	¾		Hahn Dept Sto	400	¾	¾	¾		
19	7⅛		Hahn D S pf	100	7¼	7⅛	7⅛		
1½	⅛		Hayes Body	100	⅜	⅜	⅜		⅜
28⅛	14¾	2	Hercules Powder	100	14¾	14¾	14¾		
10⅜	3		Hollander	100	3	3	3		
5½	1⅜		Houston Oil new	400	2	2	2		
57⅛	42¼	4.20	Household Fin pf	400	43⅜	43	43⅜		43
16½	5	.40	Howe Sound	800	5	5	5		5¼
11⅜	2⅞		Hudson Motor	600	4⅜	4½	4⅜		4⅝
5⅜	1½		Hupp Motors	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		1⅝
			—I—						
18¼	4¾		Ill Central	400	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜		6⅝
38⅜	7⅛	2	Indus Rayon	400	9½	9⅛	9⅛		9⅜
39½	14⅜	3	Ingersoll-Rand	400	17	17	17		17½
4¼	⅜		Inspiration Cop	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
14⅝	2¼		Interboro Rap T	3800	4¾	4¼	4⅝		4
4¼	1⅜		Interlake Iron	400	1¾	1¾	1¾		1¾
117	62½	6†	Int Business M	12600	55⅜	52½	54½		55⅛
5½	1¼	.40	Int Carriers	800	1¾	1⅝	1⅝		
18¾	3⅝		Int Cement	200	5¾	5¾	5¾		
1⅞	½		Int Combustion	200	½	½	½		½
29⅜	10⅜	.180	Int Harvester	4200	10⅞	10⅜	10½		11⅜
11⅜	2⅜		Int Hydroelec	400	3	3	3		
9¼	3½		Int Nickel	12800	5⅛	4¾	4⅞		4⅞
10¼	3¼		Int Rys C A pf	60	4¼	4¼	4¼		
23½	9¾	1.50	Int Salt	100	10½	10½	10½		
44⅜	20¼	3	Int Shoe	3600	21	20¼	20¼		21
65	26	4	Int Silver pf	110	30	30	30		30
			—J—						
35	15⅛	4½†	Jewel Tea	300	19	19	19		
25½	10		Johns Manville	1100	11¾	10⅝	10⅝		10⅞
			—K—						
9⅞	4⅞		Kayser (J) & Co	600	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞		5¼
4¼	1		Kelsey Hayes W	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		1
10⅜	2¾		Kelvinator Corp	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞		2⅞
13	4⅞		Kennecott Cop	3400	6¼	6	6		6⅛
19	6⅜	1	Kresge	3500	7	6⅝	6⅝		6⅞
110	88	7	Kresge pf	10	94	94	94		
37	18	1	Kress Co	100	18	18	18		
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	2600	11	10⅝	11⁰		11
			—L—						
46⅜	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	700	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞		31⅜
21	14	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	100	14¾	14¾	14¾		
14	6½	.80	Link-Belt	100	6¾	6¾	6¾		
22	9		Liquid Carbonic	100	11	11	11		
34	13¼	4†	Loew's Inc	9600	15	13⅞	14		14⅜
4⅜	1⅞		Loft Inc	400	2	2	2		
23⅜	8½	1¾	Louisville G&E A	100	12¼	12¼	12½		12½
32⅜	7½		Louisville & N	600	10⅜	10¼	10¼		10⅜
5	1½		Ludlum Steel	400	2⅛	2	2		
			—M—						
62	20	6	McCrory pf	60	25	24	24		24¾
62¼	28	4	McKeesport tin	4800	32½	30½	31		32
4	⅜		McLellan Stores	400	¾	¾	¾		
18⅛	10	1	Mack Trucks	600	12½	12⅜	12⅜		12¾
60⅜	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	2800	18½	17½	18		18
33¼	21⅜		Madison Sq Gar	600	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜		24
20¾	4		Man Elv mg	4400	7	6¼	6⅜		6½
12¼	6½	.80	Marine Mid	800	6⅞	6¾	6⅞		6⅝
13½	3		Marshall Field	900	3¼	3	3		3
6⅜	3¾		Mid-Cont Pet	200	4⅝	4⅜	4½		4½
10	2		Midland Steel	100	2	2	2		2
3¼	⅞		Min SP & SSM	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
21⅞	3¼		Mo K&T pf	300	5	5	5		5
26	2½		Mo Pacific pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼		3
10⅜	5½		Mohawk Carpet	400	5¾	5¾	5¾		
11¼	3½		Montgom Ward	2800	4⅜	4¼	4⅜		4¼
13⅜	2		Mullins Mfg	100	3½	3½	3½		
			—N—						
27½	7½	2	Nash Chat StL	38	10	10	10		
19⅛	8		Nash Motors	200	9¼	9¼	9¼		9⅜
46⅞	20¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	4700	21¾	20⅝	21⅜		20⅞
14⅜	6½		Nat Cash Reg	600	6⅞	6¾	6¾		7
31⅜	14⅜	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	3700	15⅜	14⅜	15		14¾
8	3⅜		Nat Enam & St	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
92	45	5	Nat Lead	100	45	45	45		50
125	88¼	7	Nat Lead pf A	20	90	90	90		
16⅜	6⅝	1	Nat Pow & Lt	2700	7⅜	7⅛	7¼		7¼
23½	13½	1	N

ALL SECTIONS OF LIVESTOCK MARKET HIGHER

Light Receipts Force Both Cattle and Hog Prices to Rise Sharply

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 8—Light receipts and resultant sharply higher prices featured the trade in all branches of the livestock market at the United States Yards again this week, according to a report to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fed steers and all yearlings gained 50 cents, tops going to the highest mark since February and the average costs of all slaughter steers to the highest levels of the year.

Grassy and short-fed kinds gained 25 cents and more. Weighty beeves were in extremely small supply. Fed steers scaling 1273 pounds reached $9, best long yearlings $8.80 and light yearlings $8.50, no strictly choice or prime yearlings being offered.

Bulk of the grain-fed steers and yearlings brought $7.75-8.75 at the close, merely short-fed kinds going largely at $6.50-7.50, and grassers at $4-6. Yearling heifers scored $8, the highest price since December, numerous loads making $7.25-7.90. Grain-fed cows turned largely at $4.25-5.25, plain grassy kinds $3 down, low cutters and cutters $1.75 to $2.50.

Bulls held steady, the practical top on weighty sausage offerings remaining at $3.25. Vealers advanced fully $1, the bulk at the close bringing $6-6.50, selects $7, weighty grassy kinds around $4.50-5.50. Most replacement steers were of common and medium grades eligible for $3.50-5.

The hog market advanced 25 to 35 cents, extending the advance of the three previous weeks, prices reaching an average around $1.75 to $2 above the low time. Continued light receipts and sharply higher fresh pork prices were the main stimulating factors.

The late top reached $5.35, the highest since last October. Late bulk 180-240 pounds sold at $5.20-5.30; 250-310 pounds $4.95-5.20; 320-380 pounds $4.75-4.95; 140-170 pounds $4.90-5.20; pigs $4.50-4.85; packing sows $3.85-4.25; smooth lightweights $4.40-4.75.

Fat lambs and yearlings received a price boost of 50 cents to $1, range offerings showing the maximum advance while slaughter ewes ruled strong to unevenly higher. Sharply decreased supplies and higher dressed prices were bullish factors.

The closing bulk of choice native ewe and wether lambs brought $6.75-7; long strings 78-87 pound Idaho and Washington range lambs $7.25, few $7.50; native bucks $5.50-6; throwouts $4.50, few $5; good yearling wethers $4.50-5.50; best lightweight fat ewes $2.25.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch ..	2%	2%	1½%
Curb Exch.			
renewal rate	2½%	2½%	2%
Com. paper..	2¼@2½	2¼@2½	2
Bar silver	26½d	26¾d	28⅝d
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days.	1½	1½	1¼@1½
4 to 6 months.	1½	1½	1½@2

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@ ¾	⅛@ ¾	1 @ ⅛
60 days	⅛@ ¾	⅛@ ¾	1 @ ⅛
90 days	⅛@ ¾	⅛@ ¾	1 @ ⅛
4 months	1 @ ⅛	1 @ ⅛	1⅛@1
5 months	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛
6 months	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛

London Quotations

Call money	⅝%	⅝%	1¾%
Short bills	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 mos bills	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛
Bar gold	113s 7d	113s 8d	84s 10½d
Bar silver	16¾d	16¾d	13½d

Boston Quotations

Call money	2½%	2½%	2½%
Com paper	2½@3½	2½@3½	2½@3
Collat loans	5	5	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	5
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4½
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	5
St Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	11	Sofia	8½
Berlin	5	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	4	Vienna	8
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$3.58⅝	$3.56¾	$4.8665
Cables	3.58⅞	3.56⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅞	.0392⅞	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1391	.1390	.139
Italy—lira	.0510½	.0511	.0526
Germany—mark	.2377	.2374	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0297	.0297	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1940	.1935	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0165	.0160	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0700	.0700	.129
Holland—florin	.4038	.4036½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.1766	.1760	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1122	Nor
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0650	.0650	.5060
Spain—peseta	.0812	.0812	.193
Sweden—krona	.1835	.1830	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1951	.1951	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2300	.2300	*
Shanghai—tael	.2950	.2912½	*
India—rupee	.2700	.2700	.3650
Japan—yen	.2712½	.2725	.4984
Java—florin	.4020	.4025	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4187½	.4150	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0750	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0613½	.0613½	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2100	.2300	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4775	.4775	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8775	.8775	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4926	.4926	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

C. D. PARKER & CO. SPECIALIST

H. W. Godfrey has become associated with C. D. Parker & Co. as specialist in bank and insurance stocks. Mr. Godfrey has been on the Street for 20 years, having been associated with Chas. Higginson & Co., and more recently with his own firm of H. W. Godfrey & Co.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—Consols for money today were 72⅝. DeBeers 2⅞ and Rand Mines 3½. Money was ⅛ and discount rates—short and 3 months' bills 1@1⅛ per cent.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	10	10
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	7	7
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	5	5
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '36	19	19
Amer Chan deb 6s '33 D	40	40
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	23¼	22½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	66¼	66¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	44	44
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	17⅛	17⅛
Amer Smelting 5s '47	80	79¼
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102¾	102¼
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	98⅞	98¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	94¾	94½
Amer T&T 5s '65	94⅜	94½
Amer T&T 5s '65	94⅜	94½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101¾	101½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	67	65⅞
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	67	65⅞
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	82¾	82¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	77½	77½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	72	71½
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	38	38
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	34½	34½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	17	16¾
Balt & Ohio 5s '95	39	39
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	78¾	78¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	30½	30
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	32¾	32¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	101¾	101
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	101	101
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	65	65
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	80	80
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	74½	74½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	53½	53½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102¼	102¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	76¾	76½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s E	103½	102¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	93½	93½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	104½	104½
By Products Coke 5½s '45	39	39
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	77½	77¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	76¼	76¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '54	77¼	77¼
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	83¾	83¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	84	83¾
Can Nor 4½s '35	92	91½
Can North deb 6½s '46	96¼	95⅝
Can North deb 7s '40	98½	95
Can Pacific deb 4s	59	57½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	65	64
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	75	75
Carolina Cen 4s	17	17
Cen District Tel 5s	102	102
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	12	12
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	66¼	66
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	65	65
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	83½	83½
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	74¾	74¾
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	81¾	81¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	33	33
Chicago M&StP 4½s C	60	60
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	3¾	3⅝
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	18	18
Chicago & NW 4½s 2037 C	17½	17
Chicago & NW 4½s cv '49	9⅛	9⅜
Chicago & NW gen 5s '87	84½	84½
Chicago & NW rfg 5s 2037	19	19
Chicago & NW 6½s '36	55	55
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	38	38
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	11¼	11
Chicago RI&P 5s A	28	28
Chicago Tr'Hau & SE 1s 5s '60	15¼	15¼
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	108	105
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	55½	55½
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	94½	94½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	43	43
Clev Un Term 5s '73	63½	63
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	66¾	66
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	68¼	68
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	85¼	85¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	92¼	91⅞
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102¾	102¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	99⅜	99¼
Crown Cork & Seal 5s '47	65	65
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	59	58½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	46	46
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	17	17
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	71	71
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	76¾	75¾
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	7¼	6¾
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	91	91
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100¼	99¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98¼	98¼
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	5	5
Ed Ill Co of Brooklyn 4s	97½	97½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	15	15
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	67	67
Erie & Pitts 3½s C	86½	86½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	53½	53½
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	62	62
Fla Cen Penn 5s '43	30	30
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	43½	43½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 5s '37	101½	101½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	99⅞	99¾
Geo Car & Nor 6s '34	20½	20½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	69¼	69
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	93½	93½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	96½	96
Great Northern 4¼s '61	71	71
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	38½	38½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	54½	53½
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	21	21
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	3	3
Houston Oil 5½s '40	45	44½
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	100	100
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	68¾	68⅝
Humble Oil 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101¾	101½
Ill Central 4s '52	30	30
Ill Central 4¼s '66	22	22
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	24½	24½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	24½	23¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	95¾	95½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	64½	62¼
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	3½	3½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	38¾	38
Inter Rap Tran 5s pd sta '66	38¼	38
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	19½	18¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	59	59
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	47⅛	47
Int & Gt Nor 5s B '56	15	15
Int & G Nor 6s '52	18	18
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	28¾	28
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	11¼	11¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	20	18½
Int Tel & Tel 4¼s cv '39	22	21½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	21	20¾
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	46¾	46½
Kendall Co 5½s ww '49	43½	43½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	92¾	91¾
Kan City P & L 4½s B	92⅜	92⅜
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	36½	36
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	80¾	80¾
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	103	103
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	77	77
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	48	47
Laclede Gas 5½s D	47	47
L'Autaro 6s '54	4	4
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	24½	24
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	26	25
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	72¼	70
Metro Edison 4½s '68	70	70
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	78¼	77¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	75	75
Mo Ill 5s	27	27
Mo K & T 1st 4s B '62	36¼	36
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	22	22
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	11¾	11¾
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	24¼	24¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	23½	23¼
Mo Pacific 5s B '80	24¼	24¼
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	24¼	23½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	7	7
Mobile & O cont 5s '47	4	4
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	75⅛	75⅛
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	67	67
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	76⅛	75¾
Nat Steel 5s	67	67
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	94½	94½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	101¼	101¼
N O Jnb Rail 4½s '55 B	58½	58½
N O T & M 5s B '54	20	18½
N O T & M 5½s '54	23	23
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	62	60
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	35	35
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	35	35
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	37¾	37⅛
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	48½	48
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	16⅝	16⅜
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	19	19
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	38	36¼
NY Dock Co 4s '51	48¾	48½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	38	38
NY Edison 5s '44 B	102½	102½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	108¾	108¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41 C	102¼	102
NY GEL&P 5s '48	104¼	104¼
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	66½	66½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	64	64
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	64	64
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	38	38
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100¼	100⅛
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	38½	36¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	63¼	63¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	70¼	70
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	95	95
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	57	56½
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	76½	76½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	54½	54
North States Pow 5s A '41	96¾	96⅝
North States Pow 6s B '41	101¼	101¼
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	88¾	88¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	17½	17½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100¼	100¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	100¾	100⅜
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	12	11½
Paramount Bway 5½s '51	37	36
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	82	81⅞
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	87½	87½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	42¾	42
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	65	65
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	89	89
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	72½	72¼
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	87	86
Pere Marquette 5s '56	40	37
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	34	34
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	58	57½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	75	74½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	88	88
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	52¾	52¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '49	33	32½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	41½	40¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	16¼	16¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	97	97
Pure Oil 5½s '37	63½	60½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	60¾	60½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	35	34
Richfield Oil oC of Cal 6s '44	10	10
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	12¼	12¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	11¼	10¾
StP M&M 4½s '33	89	89
StP M&M con 6s '33	92½	93
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	44	44
Shell Union 5s '47	61½	60½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	63	63
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	62	62
Sinclair C Oiln col 6½s '38	80	8
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	84½	84¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¼	100¾
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	87⅛	87⅛
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102	101½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	64¾	64¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	32¼	32
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	31¾	31½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	32¼	31⅝
Southern Pacific C A 4½s '77	49	49
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	13½	13½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	62¾	62¾
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	19	19
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	100¾	100¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101½	101½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	85¼	85¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	91⅞	91¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	77	76½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	44¾	44⅝
Third Ave adj 5s '60	23	20⅝
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101⅜	101⅜
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100¼	100¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	91¼	91
Union Pacific 4s '68	68	68
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	76¼	76¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	29¾	29
Vanadium 5s '41	32	32
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	2½	2½
Virginia El Pow 5½s	92¾	92¼
Virginia Ry 5s '62	78	78
Virginia Ry & Pow 5s '34	97	97
Wabash RR 5s B '79	8½	8½
Wabash RR 3d 5s '39	23¼	23¼
Walworth 6s '45	13	13
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	15½	15½
Warren Bros 6s '41	15½	15½
Western Electric 5s '44	93¾	93½
Western Maryland 4s '52	46	46
Western Maryland 5½s '77	44¼	44½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	27⅜	27¾
Western Union R E 4½s '50	55¼	55
Western Union 5s '51	48⅞	46¾
Western Union col 5s '38	55½	55
Western Union 6½s '36	54	51½
Western Union 5s '60	44	46
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	44½	44½
White Eagle Oil 5½ '37 ww	100¼	100¼
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	18½	18½
White Sew Mach 6s '40	17¼	17¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	53¾	53½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jul 8	Last Jul 7
3½s '47	101.11	101.10	101.10	101.9
1st 4¼s '47	101.24	101.22	101.24	101.22
4th 4¼s '38	102.26	102.24	102.26	102.25
US 3s '55	92.31	92.24	92.24	93.1
US 3½s '40	94.11	94	94	94.6
US 3½s '43 Mar	98.16	98.10	98.10	98.19
US 3½s '43 June	98.30	98.24	98.30	98.30
US 3½s '47	98.14	98.10	98.14	98.10
US 4¼s '56	100.14	100.6	100.14	100.11
US 4s '44	102.18	102.12	102.19	102.16
US 4¼s '52	105.18	105.14	105.14	105.20

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	19¼	19¼
Antioquia III 7s '57	8¼	8¼
Antwerp 5s '58	71¾	71
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	41	39
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	44¾	43½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	43¾	43⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	45	44⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	45	43
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	45	43
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	45	43
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	45	43
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	45	43
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	45	43
Australia 4½s '56	63½	63¼
Australia 5s '55	70⅛	69⅞
Australia 5s '57	70	69
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	40¾	40
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	84	84
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	37	36½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	90	90
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	95	94½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	100¾	100½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	100⅞	100¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	29	27½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	31	28¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	43	44
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	42	41½
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	38⅜	35
Berlin Elec 6s '55	40	38
Bogota (City) 8s '45	11⅜	11⅜
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	4¼	4¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104⅜
Brazil (Can El Ry) 7s '52	15	15
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	71¾	71¾
Brisbane 5s '57	87½	87½
Brisbane 5s '57	54⅛	54⅛
Brisbane 5s '58	55½	54¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	23½	23
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	26	25¼
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	25½	25¼
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	40	40
Bulgaria 7½s '68	22½	20¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	10½	10½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	95¾	95¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '60	98¼	98¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	98⅛	92
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	18⅛	18⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	5½	5
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	6¼	6¼
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	30	29½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	25½	25½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	30½	30⅛
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	30½	30⅛
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	64	64
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	63	62
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	26	26
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	28⅞	28¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	37½	36⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	65	63
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	72	70¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	77½	77
Duke Price Power 6s '66	38¼	38¼
Dutch El 4½s '47	29	29
Estonia Bank 7s '67	42½	42
Fiat 7s '46 war	72¼	72¼
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	47	47
Finland 5½s '58	45½	45½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	54	54
Frankfort 6½s '53	27	25½
French (Rep) 7s '49	113⅝	113½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	119⅜	119
German 7s '49	68	66¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	43	41⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	43	41¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	46	46
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	28	26⅞
Germ El Pow '53	38	37½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	38	38
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	33	31⅛
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	36¼	36¼
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	41⅛	41
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	49	47
Hamburg 6s '46	35¾	33½
Hansa 6s '39 ww	28	28
Harpen 6s '49 ww	42	42
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	70½	70½
Itseder Steel 6s '48	33	32⅞
Italy (King) 7s '51	90	88
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	50	50
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	62⅞	62¼
Karstadt 6s '43	23	20
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	12	10¼
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104½	104⅛
Mex 4s '40 small A	2¾	2¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	71	70½
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	77	77
New South Wales 5s '57	67	67
New South Wales 5s '58	66½	66¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	69½	69½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	71½	71½
Norway (King) 6s '43	75¼	75¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	75⅛	75⅛
Norwegian El 5½s '57	52	49¾
Nuremberg 6s '52	28	27¾
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	40½	39
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	42	40
Oslo (City) 6s '55	70	70
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	103⅜	102⅞
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102¾	102¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	33¾	33¼
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	50½	49⅛
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	46½	46½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	51½	51
Prague (City) 7½s '52	103¾	103¾
Prussia 6½s '51	35½	35½
Prussia 6s '52	35	33½
Queensland (State) 6s '47	74	73½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	82	82
Rhine Main 7s '50	41	41
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	42½	42
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	42½	42¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	42¼	42
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	28	28
Rhinelbe 7s '46	38	37
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	30¾	30¾
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	35	35
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	37½	35½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	42	41½
Saxon State 6½s '46	37	37
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	27	26¾
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	38¼	38¼
Siemens 6½s '51	52¼	52
Siemens 7s '53	59½	59½
Silesia Elc 6s '47	29	29
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	33⅞	32
Soissons (City) 6s '36	104½	104½
Swiss Government 5½s '46	105½	105¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	45½	44¼
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	34	30
Tyrol 7½s '55	37¾	37¾
U K tG Br & I 5½s '37	104¼	104
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	31¾	30¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	32	31⅞
Ul Stl W 6½s C '51

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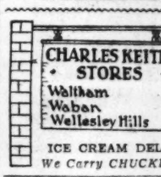

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Opposite State House, Concord, N. H.

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If it's Scott's it's Good.

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Formerly C. A. Manchester & Co.
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Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts Spices, Smoked Meats.
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Turks Head Coal Company
Incorporated
All Standard
COAL and COKE
184 Dyer Street, Providence, R. I.
Ask for MR. L. F. ARNOLD

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Real Old-Fashioned
CLAM BAKES
STONE BRIDGE INN
TIVERTON, R. I.
Every Sunday at 1:30 P. M.
(Also Lobster Steak and Chicken Dinners)
Tel. Tiverton 214 Mrs. L. L. Holden, Mgr

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

When visiting Brattleboro, Vermont, make the Garage of
MANLEY BROTHERS CO.
Incorporated
Your Headquarters

DAILY FEATURES

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"T" sounded as "ch" (C. A. L., an English teacher who says he was consulted by a reader regarding this department's advice on the pronunciation of "virtue"—in which it was stated that "the effort should be made to avoid sounding the *t* as *ch*." He asserts that "if the one who gives forth these pronunciations will read his Webster more carefully, notice how the words are marked, and refer to the introduction of the dictionary for an explanation of this marking, he will see that a slight sound of *ch* is quite permissible in these and similar words, such as 'nature,' and similarly a slight *j* sound in words like 'verdure' and 'education' ")—This is a trying point. Perhaps a direct quotation from the Guide to Pronunciation, to which the teacher refers, may profitably be repeated. In the discussion of *u* as in unite, actuate, verdure, etc., in paragraph 250, the following appears:

A preceding *t* is more or less palatalized in *ordinary speech* by the *i* or *y* element of the *u*, the two together forming a more or less clear *ch* sound. . . . A preceding *d* is in the same manner commonly palatalized by the *i* or *y* into the sound of *j* . . .

But don't stop here. Read on:

Since many *careful speakers aim to avoid the palatalization* which though common is usually considered *colloquial*, such words are marked in this dictionary with a tie bar connecting the *t* or *d* with the following *u* . . . The tendency to palatalization is thus shown, and *the pronunciation of such words with the sounds of ch and j . . . may be considered allowable in colloquial speech.*

The italics are ours.

The question for each one to decide is whether to speak colloquially or make the effort to speak carefully.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 12

Famous Women

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
Where tulips and windmills
Add charm to the scene,
A lady has reigned
Since the age of eighteen.

2.
This Colonial lady
With Biblical name,
Was the wife of a hero
Of undying fame.

3.
With message so vital
And vision so high,
She labored unceasing
To make the states dry.

4.
Some islands she governed
Far out in the sea;
Was deposed from her throne;
Wrote "Farewell to thee."

5.
Some give her high praise
And some criticize.
She surrendered her crown
And her mate lost a prize.

The names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 12."

Brevities

Detroit News: A flier who took off at Seattle for a transpacific hop landed in Seattle Harbor. It is hoped some tactful spectator was near by to say, "What! Back already?"

San Francisco Chronicle: What a world! To be valedictorian and then get a job working for the fellow who dropped out at the eighth grade.

Punch: An eastern ruler has a sword-swallower permanently on his staff to entertain him. We envy this monarch the facility with which he can dispose of his old safety razor blades.

In Lighter Vein

Action

"We'll leave no stone unturned to find your purse," said the police inspector to the young man from the country, who had just lost his purse.

"Hm-m!" exclaimed the young man as he strolled down the Strand and Piccadilly the next morning and saw the roadmenders at work. "They haven't lost much time."—*Pearson's.*

Choice

He was a new boarder, but when prunes were served for breakfast for the third morning in succession, he felt he was entitled to say something.

"I am not very fond of prunes," he said. "Have I no choice?"

"Yes," replied the lady of the house, sweetly, "you may take 'em or leave 'em."—*New Outlook.*

Even

"What are you doing, dear?" asked a mother of her little daughter, who was making scrawls and scratches on a piece of paper.

"I'm writing a letter to Betty."

"But, my dear, you don't know how to write."

"Oh, that doesn't matter. Betty doesn't know how to read, either."

Comparison

Waiter: "Has your order been taken?"

Would-Be Diner: "Yes, and so has Bunker Hill."—*St. Nicholas.*

Ice Still Remained

"What do you suppose makes your apartment so cool these hot days?"

"Our radiators haven't thawed out from last winter."—*Pathfinder.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

SCORN no man's
love, though of
mean degree;
Love is a present for
a mighty king.
—GEORGE HERBERT

Every Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A BOY 14 years old heard a number of children discussing the approach of Mother's Day on several occasions. Each time as they told what they planned as a gift for their mothers, he remained thoughtfully silent.

When Saturday before Mother's Day came, as the boy's mother busied herself in the kitchen, she was surprised by a happy face, and outstretched hand which held a tiny potted flower.

"Here, Mother," said the boy as he gave her the package, "it isn't much. I got it at the dime store. It was all the money I had. But (with a big kiss), I'm going to try to prove by my love that every day is Mother's Day with me."

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Topiary, the unique art of clipping and shaping trees, is believed to have descended from the time of Julius Cæsar?

Approximately 28,000,000 women in the United States are legally entitled to vote?

Compulsory automobile insurance is in vogue in Great Britain?

A course in radio writing is available at Northwestern University?

The Chinese li is equal to about one-third of a mile?

The Children's Corner

The Three Nests

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE nest was in an old tree trunk, another was on the ground in the unused chicken yard, and the third was in a gourd which swung from a branch of a tree. Little Julia knew where they all were, and she watched over them carefully as she played around.

The one in the tree belonged to Mrs. Gray Squirrel. She had pulled out the hair from her plumy tail to make it soft and warm, and there were two baby squirrels in it.

The one on the ground in the chicken yard belonging to Mrs. Cottontail Rabbit. It was lined with soft fur from her own breast and was covered over with a pile of dry leaves so that you would never have guessed it was there. Julia had found it accidentally, and had seen the five baby rabbits just once.

The gourd swinging from the tree was the home of Jenny Wren, and she and Mr. Wren sang about it loudly from morning till night, so that everybody knew where it was, but the hole in it was so small and the gourd so high up that there was no telling how many baby wrens were in it.

All the babies were growing nicely, when one day Julia heard the sound of chopping. Going out to look she saw a man just starting to cut down Mrs. Squirrel's tree.

"Oh Mr. Man," said Julia, "there are baby squirrels in that tree, please don't cut it down."

"But I need the wood for my stove" said the man, "and Mr. Smith said I might have this tree."

Then Julia's Grandie came out and told the man that he could have the tree that was on her land if he wanted, and later, when the baby squirrels were grown, he could have Mr. Smith's tree.

That very same afternoon Julia heard a great barking in the chicken yard, and found a neighbor's dog, Rags, digging round Mrs. Rabbit's nest most excitedly. He had sniffed it out, and he did so want to see the rabbits run!

"Come away, Rags," said Julia, "and we'll have a race down to the brook and you can chase the stones I throw in." So he ran away, and Julia shut the chicken yard gate and fastened it securely.

So the squirrels and rabbits were saved, and they grew up and ran away some time when Julia didn't know anything about it—in the night, perhaps.

But the wrens' nest was safe in the gourd, and one day when Julia was playing under the tree, three little wrens, one by one, took their first flight, while the parent birds hovered around, chattering and singing. Julia kept very quiet and she saw it all, and a pretty sight it was!

Now there are five more rabbits coming out by moonlight to eat the lettuce and the clover, and two more squirrels to hunt for nuts and acorns, and three more wrens to sing loudly and happily from morning till night.

"What a happy, happy world!" thinks Julia, and the five rabbits and the two squirrels and the three wrens think so, too.

What They Say

Confidence

"Much of the lack of confidence, or fear, of which we speak, could be dissipated by a more helpful attitude on the part of the employers. If a man has confidence in his job and in his ability to hold it, he will have confidence in business and society generally."—*Stanley March.*

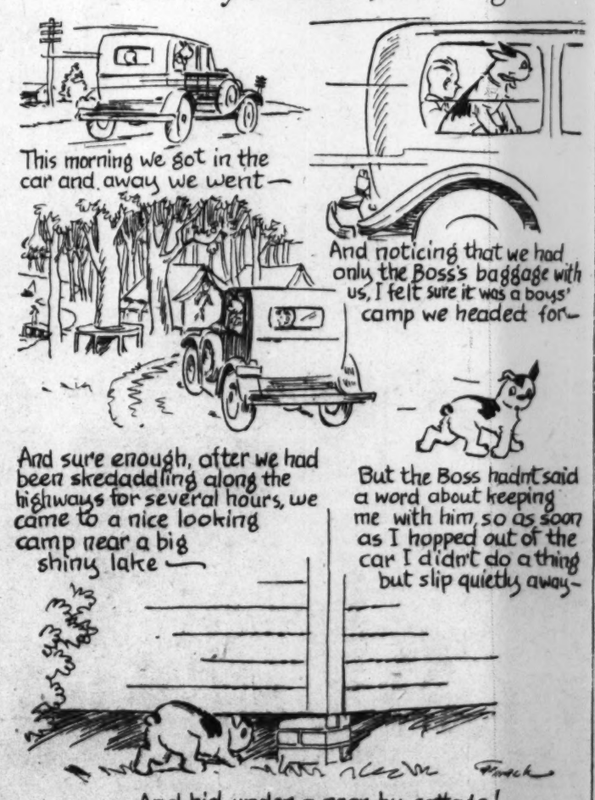
The Wrong Road

"This country cannot drink itself back to prosperity. This Government cannot balance either its moral or financial budget by consenting to debauch its citizens. Millions of the rank and file of the Democratic Party will repudiate this return-of-liquor plank."—*Dr. Daniel A. Poling.*

Self-Inflicted

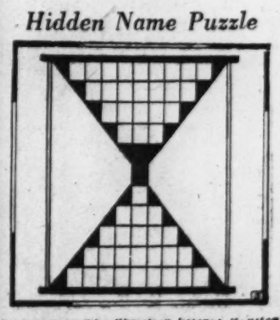
"Whoever wounds any part of the earth wounds himself." — *Benito Mussolini.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


This morning we got in the car and away we went—
And noticing that we had only the Boss's baggage with us, I felt sure it was a boys' camp we headed for—
And sure enough, after we had been skedaddling along the highways for several hours, we came to a nice looking camp near a big shiny lake—
But the Boss hadn't said a word about keeping me with him, so as soon as I hopped out of the car I didn't do a thing but slip quietly away—
And hid under a near-by cottage!

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Hidden Name Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

By filling in the proper words horizontally, you will find reading down in the center, the hidden name. Definitions as follow: (1) Like a brother (2) Perfume (3) Dwelling Place. (4) Plural form of "is." (5) Seventh letter of the alphabet. (6) Not new. (7) A lawn. (8) Flower of a plant. (9) One who puts money in a bank.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Geneva Looks Ahead

GRAPPLING with difficulties of time, atmosphere, procedure and misapplied preparation never exceeded in any international negotiation, the Disarmament Conference after six months has hammered out enough agreement to consider adjournment upon a realistic and encouraging note.

The disappointments of the conference are worthy of consideration only as they show the way to future achievement. Meeting during what has been perhaps the most difficult moment of the world crisis, with the peace machinery under a severe test in the Far East, the conference found these difficulties could not for the present be turned into incentives. The penalty has been slow, tiresome work whose most unfortunate reaction has been on world opinion. Yet the results are far from meager and they disappoint only those who harbored oversanguine hopes.

When the conference reconvenes, after success at Lausanne has produced the hoped-for easier feeling in Europe, after the world economic conference shall have brought the continents closer together, and after the Lytton Commission report has thrown an impartial light upon events in the Far East, much greater progress can reasonably be demanded. The results the conference has already gained must then be expanded and consolidated.

What are these results? Sir John Simon is engaged in making a tabulation to guide the governments during adjournment. He may be expected to list the following points. The first group concerns so-called aggressive armaments. All powers agree to abolish chemical and bacteriological warfares; to abolish or severely limit bombing from the air; to abolish heavy mobile artillery above a certain level to be specified; to abolish tanks above certain weight; to abolish submarines above a determined tonnage.

To check war matériel and men under arms, the conference agrees on some limitation of effectives yet to be worked out and on some budgetary limitation on all expenditures for war preparation. The conference also has determined to establish some international commission to carry on its work permanently.

Beyond these undisputed points — which properly interpreted and implemented at the resumed conference may mean a really drastic reduction of armaments—are several important provisions upon which agreement will probably be secured.

Most valuable is that concerning control of private manufacture and trade in arms. Here the United States has perhaps its greatest contribution to make. American devotion to "unrestricted private enterprise" stands in the way of the movement to check armaments at their source and to prevent the enemies of peace from hawking weapons up and down a war-tempted world. Incidentally, the unrestricted sale of arms obviously contributes greatly to America's own problem of gangster warfare. If the American Government can work out a friendly understanding with the great armaments corporations within its borders to direct and convert their manufacturing activities into constructive channels, the whole world and the cause of disarmament will receive a most important advance.

Naturally, the other governments must do the same, and they seem prepared to go halfway. Another opportunity for the renewed conference is to reach an agreement on the internationalization of commercial aviation. Many European states favor the proposal, and the difficulties clearly are not insuperable. Therefore, with the solid progress already gained and with encouraging prospects ahead, Geneva's delegates may return to their capitals to prepare for the next stage.

America's particular contribution in the form of the Hoover proposals has set a definite goal before the conference. In certain fields, particularly the naval, they clearly require adjustment. That is home work for the conference's holiday. Preparation must be the keynote of the future. When the conference reopens, public speaking before Geneva's sounding board must be avoided. The Lausanne method of private discussions—which was also the method of the London Conference and Secretary Stimson's particular policy—must be followed. The end of 1932 may therefore mark a turning point in contemporary history. At any rate, toward that goal all governments and peoples must now turn their faces and their hands.

Movies, Stage and Public

AT A time when Hollywood makes no bones about admitting that movie audiences are everywhere growing smaller it would seem that the rather outworn economic expression "enlightened self-interest" would halt whatever might tend to alienate the general public's affections.

In its June issue, Equity, organ of actors' interests, ventilates an issue which, if allowed to establish a precedent, would certainly do no good to the motion picture's elder brother, the legitimate theater. A production in New York was doing very well. Critics spoke more than kindly of it and public response was sufficient to empty the box-office ticket racks well in advance. That mouth-to-mouth advertising which theatrical managers so ardently desire was reaching across the North and East Rivers, and it is reasonable to suppose, says Equity, that many suburban as well as urban dwellers intended to see Mr. John van Druten's play, "There's Always Juliet." Those intentions, however, were frustrated.

A favorite actor, with an equally popular actress, headed the cast. A successful run seemed assured until the middle of June, when it was to terminate simply because a motion-picture contract called the leading man to Hollywood. And this is where the plot thickens.

The film concern found it inconvenient to wait so long. Necessity, it is well known, is the mother of invention. The ingenious device hatched in the Hollywood nest was, like most successful inventions, rather simple. It consisted of an offer to the New York producer to shorten the run of his production by a month against payment of such sums as he might expect to accumulate if it ran its full course.

This would have worked hardship on the other members of the company were it not for the fact that the leading player insisted that the amount paid by the motion-picture company for his release should also include full salaries for the rest of the cast up to the time they had expected their engagement to last.

But, as Equity very properly points out, how about the public? Those who had taken the precaution to purchase tickets in advance, of course, received back their money. Many, however, who had promised themselves the pleasure of seeing this play with its reassuring title, only to find that after all there isn't always Juliet, must have felt a bit ill-treated by both the theatrical manager and the motion-picture magnate. No public anticipations had been aroused regarding the films to be produced, and these would have reached their audiences in due time anyway. In neither branch of the amusement profession are things so rosy that present pecuniary allurement should be allowed to obscure the fact that the theater goer also has his rights.

A Canadian Air Mail Enterprise

FOR the benefit of the Imperial Economic Conference in Ottawa, Canada has arranged an air mail service to connect with Atlantic liners off the coast of Labrador. Mail can thus be delivered in Ottawa four days from London. In a trial performance recently, mail dispatched from Southampton on Friday noon reached Montreal, Ottawa and New York on Tuesday evening.

More than a thousand miles of the trip is made by air—from the Strait of Belle Isle, up the Gulf of St. Lawrence, past the old citadel of Quebec. It is a picturesque route, in sight of land virtually over the whole flying distance.

While Canada is proceeding cautiously with the development of air lines, men of vision look forward to the time when a regular service will be maintained over this northern airway. It is generally appreciated that the short route between landing places for aircraft is from Newfoundland to Ireland, but it is less generally known that the most direct line of an air service from the great cities on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States to the capitals of Europe would be, for practical purposes, over Montreal, Labrador and the British Isles.

In the present experimental service, aircraft of the Royal Canadian Air Force will carry eastbound mail to the Strait of Belle Isle to overtake the fast Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Britain. Thence the ocean crossing is made in three days. As a new link in the chain of communications within the British Empire, Canada's air mail experiment will be observed with interest by the conference at Ottawa.

The Rift in Relief

THE differences which have come to a head between President Hoover and Speaker Garner over methods of economic relief in the United States have deep roots in fundamentally opposite conceptions of how rehabilitation should be sought. The question is, as Mr. Garner puts it, whether relief shall begin at the bottom or the top—but with the answer not so obvious as he would imply.

The nation already is well committed to the Administration plan of pumping credit into the financial structure through the top — the banks, insurance companies, railroads and so forth—in the expectation that relief in the form of employment and business loans will filter down to the laborer, farmer and shopkeeper. Rightly working, the aid not only should filter down, but should increase as it goes. In fact, it must do so if relief is to result, for the amount of commercial credit in use in ordinarily busy times is more than twenty times the amount about to be added to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation resources.

Thus, by the very volume of money involved, the Government cannot take the place of the banks by lending money at the bottom. This is one of the telling points registered by President Hoover in his criticism of the Garner proposal to let the Finance Corporation lend to individuals and private businesses on any kind of security. But still more convincingly does he show, on other counts, the utter impracticability and injuriousness of the proposal:

> It would result in dumping a vast amount of doubtful private and corporation debts on the Federal Treasury to no national purpose of relieving unemployment.
>
> It would require the extension of branch offices in every town and county in the United States and set up a huge bureaucracy able to dictate the welfare of millions of people and, at the will of its agents, deal favor and disaster amongst them.

How would Speaker Garner, in view of the traditional aversion of his party to multiplication of the powers and personnel of the central Government, justify this indisputable result? He talks of the right of taxpayers to share in the contemplated $3,500,000,000 aggregate lendings of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. But $3,000,000,000 of this will come from investors relying on the Government credit and can only become a charge on the taxpayers if the loans of the corporation should turn out to be losses—a contingency the likelihood of which would be increased by the Garner proposal.

It is not altogether clear whether the driving force in behalf of this moot provision comes from Mr. Garner, the leader of the House of Representatives, or from Mr. Garner, the Democratic nominee for Vice-President. The undeniable need for unemployment relief certainly ought not to be paltered with merely to establish a political talking point, and that a dubious one.

When an agreement has been within reach on the difficult points in the pending bill regarding control of appropriations for public works and for relief by states, it is deplorable that the measure should have to go through the two houses of Congress—as apparently it will in view of the House vote yesterday—be vetoed and sent back in order to get rid of a provision so patently unworkable as that insisted upon by Mr. Garner.

And yet the challenge of the gentleman from Texas should be heard as a warning—and a portentous one. The relief poured in at the top has thus far remained largely clogged in the funnel. No measurable improvement has reached the little man, though he has enjoyed a degree of stability. It is a vital question that Mr. Garner asks, whether it is more essential that a big railroad shall meet the interest on a bond issue or that many thousand home and farm owners shall retain their homes and farms. If the financial and business community would avert the more radical and costly measures of beginning relief at the bottom, it behooves them to see to it that relief reaches down from the top.

An Anniversary in Brazil

ALL Brazil is celebrating this year the four hundredth anniversary of the founding of the first Portuguese settlement and of the beginning of the systematic colonization of Portugal's American colony. Though Pedro Alvares Cabral discovered Brazil in 1500, it was only in 1532 that Portugal took the first serious steps to defend and exploit her New World soil.

When other European powers evinced more than mere interest in the dyewood—brazil—the Portuguese monarch believed the time had come to protect his American possessions. He established a colony near the coast, in the territory that is now the present state of São Paulo. Almost immediately, using São Vicente de Piratininga as a base, the Paulistas began the dramatic unfolding of their history.

The Paulistas are entitled to take peculiar pride in the celebrations of this year. A hardy race, these Mamelucos, as the children of Portuguese fathers and Indian mothers were called. From the start they showed themselves perfectly acclimated, physically and mentally energetic, and courageous in endeavor. Late in the sixteenth century they banded themselves into "bandeiras" to explore and settle new lands. Turning their backs on civilization, sometimes with their families, sometimes alone, these men, carrying only a little food with them, plunged into the forests and jungles—into the unknown.

Social and political Brazil of today is largely the work of the Paulistas. Because he was not a soldier, one of the greatest of American heroes is virtually unknown outside his own native land. José Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva—the father of modern Brazil—a geologist, poet, orator, statesman and liberator, was an eminent Paulista. With great wisdom and realism he faced the problems of his native land when, in 1822, Brazil joined the free nations of the New World. He not only directed the movements of independence, but charted the course that Brazil was to follow in the solution of her gravest problems.

As a result of Bonifacio's foresight, Brazil was saved from the ravages of a "Revolutionary War," a "Civil War" or a "French Revolution." What these accomplished for the United States and France were achieved peacefully and without bloodshed in Brazil. He proposed—and imposed—a limited constitutional monarchy because his people were not ready for democracy; he outlined a plan for the gradual emancipation of the slaves, and he worked out in detail a program, adopted in toto in 1908, for the peaceful civilization of the Brazilian Indian.

São Paulo can glory in its son, José Bonifacio. He proved the pen mightier than the sword. He was the first to use the methods of humanity and peace to solve problems—until his time almost invariably solved by war.

A Town for $100

GOING, going, gone—to Mr. W. W. Staplen of Orlando, Fla., for one hundred dollars! The hammer comes down and said Mr. Staplen finds himself not only first in the hamlet of Sun City—and therefore living up to Cæsar's notions of what a man ought to be—but also owning the place.

Now a hundred dollars is no great price to pay for a town, even if its principal assets are only a power and light plant and a large moving picture studio. Yet it does not appear that its buyer should be classed as an avid bargain hunter, for he already had a mortgage on it for $50,000.

It would seem that things are getting down to rock bottom when you can buy a town for $100 applied on what it owes you. The price probably is a new low for an actual transaction of the sort. But if one is inclined to wonder what the world is coming to, he should remember that hundreds of years before the Wall Street crash a ruler offered his kingdom for a horse—and did not get the horse.

Editorial Notes

More than 14,000 books, some of them out since 1913, were returned to the Washington (D. C.) Public Library during two "fineless weeks." Owners of private libraries would be pleased if the originator of the plan could work out something equally ingenious in their behalf.

By their resolution, declining to stint their efforts despite general salary cuts, the members of the National Education Association have gone on record as refusing to add Retrenchment to the three R's.

Celebrating the Fourth of July makes motorists appreciate their freedom more the next day—after the traffic jams.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The following was delivered by Mr. Abbot over a National Broadcasting Company network from Chicago after the adoption of the Democratic platform

THE two major political parties have completed and presented for the consideration of voters the planks in which they set forth the policies they will apply to the solution of the liquor question. Neither declaration can be entirely satisfactory to conscientious drys. There is, however, enough difference between the two to afford a very decided choice as to policies, and to make the prohibition question in the pending campaign a paramount issue, whether the politicians desire to have it so or not.

In considering these utterances we should bear in mind the fact that both are intended to catch the greatest number of voters, drys, wets, and moderates. Neither one is probably the expression of the fixed conviction of those who present it for the consideration of the public.

* * *

There is a great to-do about the magnificent courage of the Democratic pronouncement, for example. Courage is not involved in it. A majority of the members of the resolutions committee were sincerely convinced that there would be more votes obtained by advocating immediate and complete repeal than by the presentation of a series of compromises such as make up the Republican platform.

Men talk about the Republican platform being cowardly and dishonest. The charge is utterly baseless. The Republicans felt that the strength of the advocates of the Eighteenth Amendment is such that they could not safely repel them as have the Democrats, and accordingly they offered a series of propositions most of which are acceptable to dry sentiment.

I am informed that on the Democratic resolutions committee there was not one man who advocated unchanged the retention of the Eighteenth Amendment. This being the case, it was certainly not a deed of tremendous daring to urge its repeal.

Let us consider what the two planks offer to drys. I am speaking frankly as a dry and criticize both from that point of view. The Democratic plank demands immediate and unequivocal repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. It suggests nothing to take its place. It would turn the control of the liquor traffic back again to the states which proved themselves so utterly incompetent to handle it that federal prohibition was forced upon the nation.

The makers of this plank sympathized so strongly with thirsty individuals that they demand immediate modification of the Volstead Act, in order that beer and other alcoholic beverages may be sold while the protracted procedure of repealing the amendment is under way. They urge state legislation to prohibit the return of the saloon. But when we observe that none of the states most actively in revolt against the Eighteenth Amendment is able to close up the speakeasies, which sell liquor illegally, we wonder how they can prevent the opening of the saloons when liquor may be sold legally.

And another recommendation is for the enactment of federal laws which will enable dry states to protect themselves against shipments of alcoholic liquor. Again one is perplexed at the problem of how forty-eight individual states, with borders touching at every point, are going to accomplish a prohibition of the importation of liquor when the United States Government has been utterly unable to attain the same end with its two frontiers—Canada and Mexico. It is difficult to look upon the qualifying phrases of the Democratic plank relative to saloons and interstate shipment of liquors as wholly sincere. Just exactly as the moderate appeal of three years ago for the legalization of light wines and beer only has disappeared, so the protestations of hostility to the saloon are getting weaker and weaker, and fail any longer to have the ring of sincerity.

The one thing which might commend the Democratic plank to drys is basic. It does demand the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. To me it is incredible that any party can win a national election with that for its chief issue. It certainly cannot force repeal when only thirteen states need to be held by the drys to defeat it. But I do not believe it can even get a majority vote of the people of the country with so extreme a pronouncement on the liquor question in its platform.

* * *

If we turn to the Republican platform, we find it offensive to drys in that it proposes a resubmission of the prohibition amendment and law to the states. The advocates of prohibition hold firmly to the conviction that, insufficiently enforced as it has been, it has still been of incalculable benefit to the people of the country. That there is a clamor against it in certain states is undeniable. Whether the political force back of this outcry is commensurate with the noise, I doubt.

But the Republicans have seen fit to recommend the submission of an amendment which would permit any states that so desired to vote themselves out from under the operation of the Eighteenth Amendment. Drys oppose this in theory, and will of course oppose such an amendment at the polls and fight candidates for office who uphold it. Nevertheless, four features of the Republican plank are acceptable to drys and, indeed, express laudable sentiments. These are:

1. Explicit opposition to repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.
2. The admission of the many good effects of prohibition and the declaration of a purpose to retain these advantages.
3. The retention of federal control over the liquor traffic, even in those states which may reject the Eighteenth Amendment. The Federal Government is authorized to enforce in such communities the law against the open saloon and against shipping liquors into dry states.
4. The recognition of the right of men of the Republican Party to act according to their own convictions on this great moral issue despite any utterance by party authorities.

I think these four features of the Republican law justify dry support as they have aroused bitter wet hostility. Particularly is the declaration of freedom of action and independence of thought in sharp contrast to the Democratic plank, which would compel members of that party to support the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment whatever might be their conscientious convictions, or sacrifice their standing in the party line. The Republicans for once have succeeded in maintaining the doctrine of political liberty, while the Democrats have foolishly pinned upon themselves the label of party servitude and intellectual serfdom.

* * *

Both parties have erred grievously in demanding whatever amendment be offered to the Constitution should be ratified not by state legislatures, but by conventions. Not one single amendment to our Federal Constitution has been ratified in this way. When the makers of the Constitution had contemplated the prolonged delay which resulted from the efforts of states to ratify it through conventions, they determined not to risk further procedure of this sort, and all of the amendments were subjected to legislative action. It can only be conjectured that the wets, who were largely in control of both of the committees on resolutions, felt that conventions were more amenable to influence of various sorts and therefore demanded them.

The Democrats have not yet chosen their nominee. But not one man whose name has been presented to their convention with any prospect of success is dry. Their liquor platform is so complete a surrender to wet interests that it is immaterial who may be their nominee.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

The Gangster Problem

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An article under a Chicago date line states that a gangster, awaiting trial for bank robbery, had been released from custody and apparently restored to full freedom on a recommendation of the prosecuting attorney to the court that expressed, by implication at least, threats of the gangster's gang that machine guns might be used to intimidate and possibly exterminate some of the witnesses who had, at a previous trial, identified this same gangster as the leader of the bank robbers. He left the courtroom smiling.

We have cause to believe that this same suggestion of violence has been responsible on previous occasions for the liberation of gangsters held for trial, but one blushes with shame at the statement in open court of a prosecuting attorney and the court's subsequent release of the prisoner at the implied admission of failure of the proper officials to protect witnesses on whom the outcome of a case rests. It begins to look as if there were but one remedy for a condition of this sort. It is one which proved very efficient in California in '49—"The Vigilantes."

Gangsters today have become a real menace to everything that represents true Americanism, and successful intimidation will only add to their contemptible attitude of dictatorship.

Let them be fought with their own weapons and see how long they will continue in their nefarious careers.

Boston, Mass. D. S.

The Decline of the Art of Wrestling

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The writer recently witnessed a considerable portion of a professional championship wrestling bout in a newsreel at a local motion-picture theater. The pictures were taken close to the ring, and recorded an appalling display of brutality.

There was a time when wrestling was an art and a sport; there were certain restrictions in the game which prevented brutal holds, locks and other artifices which are very conspicuous in the present-day form. What some people are willing to call an improvement in the game has been a decline in sportsmanship. Simply by consulting an encyclopedia it can be quickly seen that one restriction after another fell away as time went on. Even within the last few months other changes have entered the game which make the brutal punishment inflicted on each other by the contestants the predominating feature and the skill of the game secondary.

The newest addition is "slugging," which—it seems—may be done with either the open hand or the clenched fist. Blows which are barred in boxing are apparently permitted, as shown by the newsreel in discussion. Even stepping on a man's face when he is down is not looked upon as anything out of the way. All of this in addition to the refinement of throwing the opponent out of the ring and into the laps of the spectators.

If these are some of the improvements which have come with our so-called advance in civilization, then we certainly have not progressed very far. What we seem to need is a tsar of wrestling to assume complete charge in much the same manner as Judge K. M. Landis has in baseball. Such a man could do much to clean up the game, do away with slugging and other brutal holds and locks, and substitute a contest of clean wrestling in which the winner is determined not by the display of strength alone but by the skillful manner in which he throws his opponent.

With the cleaning up of the game will come increased public interest, for there are many people who, while they enjoy watching a contest of strength and skill, certainly have no wish to witness the poor displays of sportsmanship represented by present-day wrestling matches.

The writer of this article is not a reformer, but a former United States Army officer who has had charge of the physical education of many soldiers.

Chicago, Ill. GLENN CAMPBELL.

A Workman's Plea for Higher Taxes

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One trouble with my job is not so much overproduction as overproductivity.

If all the mills started up tomorrow it would only be a few days until the country would be flooded with goods, and many of us would be laid off again. What we are really interested in is steady, dependable work.

Between myself as a producer and myself as a consumer there is a price gap on the goods I make of some 400 or 500 per cent. In other words, we can buy back about one-fourth of the goods we produce. It is that three-fourths that plays havoc with our job. If all the bosses and their helpers and intermediates could consume this balance, there would be no trouble; we could go back to work tomorrow and earn another day's pay.

But our productive system has got the best of us. Any way to get rid of that surplus will help hold our job.

The thought of giving the worker more of what he produces appears to be out of the world's consciousness today. We will have to wait for a future day for that. The next best thing is to put up schemes that will get rid of that surplus under present conditions.

By increasing the taxes and knowing that we are getting improved roads and schools and irrigation schemes, we are all getting more for our efforts.

If this proposed increase in taxes comes out of the working man's one-fourth, it will not be of any great economic value to him, as he can consume all he is getting now and much more. To be of any real benefit to him, it must come from the ones who hold and control the three-fourths, but to put a good face on the matter the working man can much better part with a share of his earnings if it will insure him steady work.

I and my fellow workmen could exist on less if it would make the rest of the world feel better about paying more taxes, but, as I say, that is not the remedy.

The simplest way out would be to give the vast majority of our people, who are the producers, a larger percentage of what they produce. Then there would neither be an overproduction nor an overproductivity.

Cutting down hours and wages at the same time is going at the problem backward. The people need the goods and the worker needs steady work. WILL D. CANDEE.

Los Angeles, Calif.